The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 9
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 52

THE COLUMBIAN,
(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2.50 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, M. G. Hughes.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.

Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to

JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,

THE BEST IN TOWN,

Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '75—1y

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

THE "MOODY SHIRT."

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Gentlemen desiring Shirts will please drop us a line and our Agent will call and get the measurement. Factory Corner Penn and Centre streets.
Address P. O. MOODY,
March 10,'76-1y Scranton, Pa

J. B. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.

and everybody in want of

LIME, LUMBER, AND COAL.

We have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill, on the H. & W. B. R. and are now prepared to sell Lime at very reasonable prices and of good quality. Orders by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.

line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed in the rough, Shingles, Lath and bill Timber to which we invite the attention of customers.

inds of FAMILY
to merit a

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Kleim's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m., for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 19,1875.

KNORR & BITTENBENDER.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,'73—y

N. U. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 16,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. july1,'73—y

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76-1y.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1,'75 1y

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8,'75

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.
Oct. 8,'75-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	6,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,958,000

March 26,'77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.
W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block. July 21-6m.*

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
Sept. 8, '76.-11m.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. Dec. 8, '75-6m

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint, and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—a Premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or inflamation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemmorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, a undue physical exertion, plethora, fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Its marvelous power not only over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made.

DR SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.
HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your syrup and pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am now able to pursue my daily labor. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement will please call on or address me, at the factory.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
Engineer of Geo. Sweeney's Pottery,
Ridge Road, below Wallace, Phila.

Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hamson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 30th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatical affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.

Price $1. Six bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, freight paid on receipt of price.

☞Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT

That dreaded disease, from which so many person suffer, is frequently the cause of

HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,

is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by

Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For Costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.

Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at nightwhen undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sorely afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending into the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,
HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Rosdel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 334 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.
Swayne's All-Healing Ointment

is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

CATARRH,
SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stopped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh.

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"

is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on the receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use, also a full account of the origin and nature of this distressing complaint. We repeat it: It is beyond all comparison the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" please state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

Why Dye?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by using

London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Reinstate the Human Hair in all its youthful color, lustre, softness and beauty.	Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty

of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

June 23 '76-1y

THE REA HOMICIDE.

Michael Graham, who was discharged from custody by the court, and who was charged with being an accessory after the fact in the Rea murder, was the first witness called on the morning of the 19th. He deposed as follows:

I reside in *Mount* Carmel; I am the Michael Graham who was placed in jail upon the confession of Daniel Kelly; I knew him in 1867; I afterwards learned what was his general reputation for truth and veracity; it is bad; I would not believe him under oath; I remember the day Rea was killed; that day I was home; I did not see Kelly that day to the best of my recollection; I don't remember seeing Kelly that day or night, and he did not leave a watch with me at that time; he never left a gold watch with me at all; I was hauling lumber that day, and I recollect Tully and McHugh being to dinner with me, along with others; John Dooly, Barney Connor, James Downing were the other persons who were at dinner; McHugh went for his pay and Tully stayed with me; McHugh came back about eight o'clock in the evening; we remained there until 10 o'clock in the ev'g; McHugh was tight when he came back; there were eight or nine men present; he called for drinks all around; he laid down and went to sleep; he was asleep about half an hour; when he awoke he ordered drinks for the crowd; but on going to pay for them he found that his pocket-book was missing; he swore that no one should leave the barroom until the pocket-book was returned; my wife afterwards found it on the floor, and I called him out into the kitchen and gave it to him; McHugh had been boarding with me for some four or five months before; when McHugh was going away he told me that he was going to Wilkes-Barre; I bought his gun when he left, as he said he did not want to carry it with him; I paid him fifteen dollars for it; Tully, McHugh and Kelly did not leave my house together; I did not see Patrick Hester the day Rea was murdered, or for a week before that day.

Cross-examination:

I first saw Tully and McHugh on October 17th, before dinner; they were helping me before dinner; they began work at about seven o'clock in the morning; I do not remember whether they were at breakfast or not; cannot tell where they were the night before; can't remember seeing them on Friday; they were at breakfast on Friday morning; on Saturday morning McHugh helped me to haul lumber; Dooly, Connor and Downing were also working with me; I used a two horse team; the lumber came from an old piece of trestling at one of the breakers, which I had bought for fifteen dollars; the men worked for their board: do not know why.

Tully and M'Hugh were not at work in the mines; do not remember any poster that day; do not remember of any poster wagon being at my tavern that day; do not believe that I had a raffle at my house that night; I shut up my house at nine or ten o'clock that night; Thomas Bradley, *Martin* Bailey were among the men that McHugh treated; did not know that Tully and McHugh went to Shamokin after they left me; I gave him fifteen dollars for his gun; my wife owed him five dollars, which was also paid to him; McHugh boarded with me from the day Rea was murdered until the day he was paid the twenty dollars; when McHugh left he told me that he was going to Wilkes-Barre to work; Tully did not go away with him as I remember; I never belonged to the Molly Maguires; but I belonged to what was called the Hibernian society; they were not called the Ancient Order of Hibernians; I joined it in the summer of 1867; I left in the spring of 1868; Griffin was a member; do not remember who was the Body Master; saw Hester and McHugh at the meetings, but I do not remember ever seeing Kelly and Skiverton at the meetings; I do not know whether Tully was a member or not; do not know who was the secretary; McHugh and Tully boarded with me about a month or so after Rea's murder; I cannot tell whether they went away two weeks after the murder or not; think they were at work on the day before the murder.

Never saw or heard of Kelly's having a gold watch; cannot tell when I first heard of Rea's murder, but it was late on Saturday night or on Sunday morning; I was arrested as an accessory after the crime; I was released a week ago last Saturday; I was placed in the jail about two weeks before; when I was brought from the Pottsville jail with Hester, Tully, McHugh and Kelly.

By the defense: I was arrested in my bar-room upon a charge of being an accessory after the fact; I was arrested by Officers Bridge and Buchner, of the Coal and Iron Police; they kept me all night in an office in Shamokin, and the next morning took me to Pottsville; I had a hearing before 'Squire Reed and was then placed in jail; by Mr. Linden's talk it was Daniel Kelly's talk that was the cause of my being arrested.

The defense then offered to prove by the witness, Michael Graham, that Kelly was around Locust Gap until about June, 1869, when he ran away to avoid arrest; that when he left, Graham had been assisting in trying to effect his arrest, and Kelly made threats against Graham.

The counsel for the prosecution objected to the offer, as whatever feeling Kelly had against the witness had nothing to do with this trial. The Judge decided to admit evidence as far as showing what threats Kelly made against the witness.

Upon being questioned Mr. Graham stated that Kelly had never used any threats to him,, but other persons had told him.

Peter Luby recalled: Knew Hester in 1868; saw him the night before Rea was killed at Captain McLaughlin's; Hester, Casey and myself went home together; we got to my house about one o'clock at night; Hester stayed with me all night; he was very well drunk; he left my house between five and six in the morning. The court was adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon, while the cross-examination was pending.

Peter Luby recalled for cross examination which was not of much importance.

John B. Colihan called and sworn: Remember when Thomas Donohue was arrested knew Jack Dalton; he did not go away when Donohue was arrested; Dalton died in 1872 or in 1873; know Daniel Kelly; would not believe him under oath; I was Internal Revenue assessor for Schuylkill county; have also been a member of the State Senate; was formerly Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. Cross-examination unimportant.

Patrick Kieran of Wilkes-Barre, was called and sworn: Did not know Daniel Kelly but knew him as Manus Cull; people gave him such a bad character that I would not believe him under oath; have heard people speak against him.

Cross-examination.—Mr. James Campbell has said he would not believe him under any circumstances, unless he (Kelley) was interested; then he would probably believe him; I keep a liquor store known as the "People's Hall;" I am a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; have been a member of the order about three years.

James Mackey called and sworn.

Reside in *Wilkes-Barre*; knew Manus Cull; he had a very hard name in our place; I would not believe him on oath.

Daniel Shoveland called and sworn. His testimony was the same, only he never was a member of the Molly Maguires.

Fred. Myers sworn.

Have lived in *Wilkes-Barre* fifteen years; in 1869 I was a member of the police force of Wilkes-Barre; Manus Cull was a notoriously hard character; I would not believe him on oath.

Bernard Tool, a member of the Wilkes-Barre police force, testified to Kelly's bad name for truthfulness.

William Kirk, of Wilkes-Barre, was called and sworn. He testified that Kelly bought a pair of pants of him and never paid for them, and that Kelly bore a very hard name; Mr. Kirk is also a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; he was once a county delegate while he was a member at Hazleton; he did not know Patrick Tully or Peter McHugh, but knew Tully as Patrick Brown; he did not remember of ever being the Body Master of a division of the order.

Benjamin Thomas was recalled for further cross-examination.

I never boarded with Hester; never lived in Locust Gap; never boarded with Owen Hester; have stayed at his house several times; I never brought my trunk to his house, while I was under an assumed name; I stayed at his house five or six weeks; the trunk did not belong to me; I do not know where the trunk is.

Question—Whose trunk is it?

Answer—I am not bound to answer that question and I won't answer it.

Upon the counsel for the prosecution telling him that was enough, Thomas put his hat on his head and coolly walked out of the court room, the people looking at him with astonishment.

George Donohue, of Mahanoy Plains, was called and sworn. He testified to seeing Patrick Hester at Mahanoy Plains the day before Rea was killed. Upon his cross-examination it was soon evident that Donohue was unable to positively fix the day upon which he saw Hester at the railroad flats.

Thomas Casey called and sworn—He testified to the same effect as Luby, he being one of the party who claim they were in McLaughlin's saloon with Hester the night before Rea was brutally murdered.

The defense then put in as evidence a map showing the positions of Locust Gap, Mount Carmel, Ashland and other points referred to by the witnesses upon the part of the defense.

Reuben Klinger, of Mount Carmel, was called and sworn. He testified to seeing Hester in Mount Carmel on the day Mr. Rea was murdered and Mr. Montelius paying him nine dollars for taxes. The receipt was produced.

Maria Hester recalled:

I learned that father ran away on account of mother telling him she would have him and a woman whom he used to go with arrested; there had also been a distillery robbed that father was running, and he was afraid that the officers would arrest him; he had been running an illicit distillery in the woods, and he was afraid that the officers were after him; when the distillery was robbed two barrels of molasses and some whisky was taken; the distillery was out in the woods; father did not return home until Christmas; he stayed about until he came to Bloomsburg to give himself up.

Cross-examination—The distillery was robbed the first week in November, 1868; the officers came and searched the house after father left; they would not tell what they were looking for; I did know of a warrant being out for him at the time.

Peter Luby recalled for cross-examination; I did not help beat Ned Hawkins on the public road, but I went for him; at a cock fight at Germantown I shot at a man; I did not beat a cripple at Germantown, but I was drunk and the cripple stabbed me.

Helen Hester was recalled. Her evidence was to the same effect as that given previously by her and her sister Maria. Adjourned.

On the 20th the first witness called was Helen Hester who was recalled by the defense and testified as follows:

I did not know of any other affair of which I could give my father any information—as he requested in his letter—other than the distillery affair; I did not know that my father was concerned in the robbery and murder of Rea; my mother told father she would have him arrested; mother was angry over father's friendship for Mrs. O'Brien.

The witness claimed that she had seen the illicit distillery in the woods, but upon her cross-examination she was unable to give the slightest idea of what it looked like, or what size it was, or of what it consisted. The rest of her cross-examination was not of sufficient interest to publish.

Garner Pepper was recalled:

On Nov. 16th, 1868 I was working for Hester; was engaged in plastering his house; Hester went away on that day; I did not see Daniel Kelly at Hester's house the day Hester left; did not see Tully or McHugh at the house; Hester went away with Thomas Rourke; Rourke came back the next morning; upon the morning of the 16th, Mr. Hester drove Mrs. Hester out of the house; they had been quarreling about two weeks; I heard of Hester's having trouble about a distillery about that time; Hester said when going away that there was some trouble and he would stay away a few weeks until it blew over; I heard that some of his distillery property had been taken; there was a report that the government officers had found the distillery and had taken it away; Hester told me the morning before he left, that he was going away to see some friends; that there was something in the mountains and he was afraid of getting into trouble over it; never saw any one carrying coals in a bag toward the place where the still was.

In cross-examination the witness said he never saw the distillery nor any of the whiskey.

While Mr. Pepper was testifying in reference to the difficulties between *Hester* and his wife, Mrs. Hester, who has been in constant attendance at court since the trial opened was overcome by her emotion and cried bitterly.

Several witnesses were called but their testimony was unimportant.

At the afternoon session the court room was terribly crowded, every seat being filled and all standing room out side of the bar being occupied. Among the spectators were a large number of ladies who occupied chairs within the railing of the bar.

Francis McKiernan was called as the first witness.

I know Daniel Kelly; I live at Dark Corner; it is about a mile from Centralia; Kelly boarded with me the year before Rea was killed; he was boarding with me about a year; he came to my house from Luzerne county; he left in the summer; Rea tore down a house that had been rented on the land that he (Rea) was agent for; he used to pass my house going to the land he was agent for, two or three times a week and always hitched his horse at the stable about twenty yards from my house; I would not believe him under oath; Kelly use to go to Centralia every Saturday night.

Cross-examination by the defense.

I found out that Kelly was a bad character, when I hunted him out of the house; Kelly drew a revolver to shoot the woman, who run him (Kelly) out of the house; I used to see Kelly on the street Sundays when I drove to church; never saw Kelly and Rea together at Centralia; Kelly must have known Rea, as he saw him so often; Rea pulled down the house all alone; it did not take him very long to tear down the small bit of a house; he did it in an hour; it was a log house; Rea tossed down the house and pulled the woman out; Kelly and I stood by and did not interfere; I cannot say whether it was one year or two years before Rea was killed.

Benjamin Thomas was called by the prosecution for further cross examination but did not answer to his name.

Peter A. Mahon, of Shamokin, was called to describe the roads between that place and Locust Gap.

Benjamin Thomas then appeared and underwent a most severe cross-examination from Mr. Hughes, in the course of which he denied having said that he did not believe in God.

M. C. Woodward, the Chief of Police of Bloomsburg was called and sworn.

In 1868 Donohue, Duffy, Hester and Prior were confined in the jail in this place; I was the jailor and had all the keys; Donohue, Duffy and Prior were confined in one cell; Hester was in a cell by himself; application was never made to me to allow Donohue to see Hester; when I went out at meal time Parr had the keys. His cross-examination did not bring out any new facts.

While Mr. Woodward was being examined Thomas Donohue came into the court-room. Donohue is a slight built man, of medium height, with full beard.

When Woodward left the stand Donohue was called and sworn: I was confined in the jail in the rear of this court house upon a charge of being one of the murderers of Alexander W. Rea; Prior, Duffy and Hester were also confined there on the same charge; Hester's cell was opposite to my cell; I knew Lewis S. Parr who was guarding us; I asked Parr to allow me to go and see Hester in his cell; I never asked Parr to allow me to go in Hester's cell, because it was against the rules; Parr never let me visit Hester's cell, and he never visited my cell; I never told Hester it was "a bad go to kill Rea;" Hester never told me that if he "had it to do over again I (Hester) would not have him (Rea) killed."

Cross-examination.—I was brought here from Schuylkill county jail; I am undergoing sentence for being an accessory to a conspiracy to assault and kill "Bully Bill;" I am in for two years; I have never seen Parr since I left jail; I never said Parr was a mean son of a b—— and that he used to warm the irons before he put them on Hester, but he put them on me cold; I said he was a mean man because he put the irons on me cold; if I told to officer Bridge that Parr warmed Hester's irons I told a lie, but he always put mine on me cold: I have been a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for some time; I joined them after I was in Bloomsburg on trial; I was not a legal member until after the trial, as it was not until I got out of jail that they gave me the pass words.

John Britt was called and sworn. He was in company with Luke Richardson at Ashland the night before Rea was killed, and met Hester in McLaughlin's saloon.

The defense then closed with the understanding that they were to be allowed to call two witnesses when they arrived in Bloomsburg. This was quite a surprise to nearly every one in the house, as it was expected the defense would not close until sometime the following morning. The commonwealth then opened their rebuttal with several witnesses.

Michael Schlithorn, a former witness recalled.—I lived in Mount Carmel in 1868 but I never heard of the finding of an illicit still; six months before Hester ran away I heard there was some molasses hid in the woods; it was opposite Hester's house in an old saw mill.

The prosecution offered to prove by the witness that Mr. Schlithorn had searched Hester's house for Rea's watch and other property, and thus prove that Hester had gone west to escape arrest on account of the robbery and killing of Rea. The defense strongly objected to the proposed evidence. It was then withdrawn, and after some further unimportant testimony the court adjourned.

A number of witnesses testified to the bad character of Benjamin Thomas, on the morning of the 21st and a number deposed as to the want of reputation of Peter Luby. Ex-Sheriff Millard and John G. Alstatt were sworn but their testimony was not important.

Captain Linden sworn.—I was in 'Squire Reed's office when Kelly was examined.

Q. Who examined him? A. George Kaercher, esq., the district attorney.

Q. State what time it was that Kelly said he and his party started out to rob Rea.

The captain then told what Kelly had testified to at the hearing as he remembered it, stating that Kelly said that he and his party left Donohue's saloon in the morning of the 17th of October, 1868.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ryon.—Q. Did you take any notes? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Kaercher? A. I think not.

Q. Did any one except Mr. Fielders take notes? A. I think a *Chronicle* reporter was there.

Q. *Have* you read those notes since? A. Not except in the Herald.

Q. You are the prosecutor in this case. A. Yes, sir: and also have the honor of being a coal and iron policeman.

Q. You got Kelly's confession. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know the character of Kelly when you began interviewing? A. No, sir; that is I knew that he had a bad character, but not so well as I knew it afterward.

Q. Did you get a statement from Kelly the first time you saw him? A. No, sir; Captain Alderson was with me and the captain did all the talking, but before I left I told him, Kelly, that I believed him to be one of the murderers of Rea. He sent for me afterward and gave me his statement, and in all the main facts that statement is what he has testified to.

Q. At the hearing Kelly didn't say that he gave his pistol to Bradley? A. No, sir; nor that he left Hester's pistol with Graham.

Q. He didn't mention Rea's boy? A. I won't be positive.

Q. I guess it was an old story to you and you didn't pay much attention to Kelly? A. Yes, sir, I did, because I wanted to see whether, under oath, his testimony would coincide with his statement.

Mr. Fielders of the Shenandoah *Herald* followed Captain Linden, and in answer to Mr. Hughes said that he would not swear that Kelly did not swear at the hearing granted Hester and Graham that he and the rest of the men left Donohue's saloon on the morning of the 17th of October, 1868.

Mr. Charles L. Patterson of Ashland produced and verified a sketch of Ashland.

Michael Graham recalled for cross-examination.—Q. You say that you did not see Kelly at your house on the day or evening of the 17th of October, 1868? A. No, sir; I did not nor for some time after.

Q. Did you not tell Mr. Bridge that Kelly was at your house on the day that Rea was killed? A. No, sir, I did not.

E. W. Bridge sworn.—Q. You arrested Graham did you not? A. I helped to arrest him.

Q. What did Graham say to you with reference to Kelly, if anything? A. He told me that Kelly was at his house that Saturday night, at a dance I think he said, and I reported the conversation to Captain Linden. Mr. Bridge was not subjected to any cross-examination until the afternoon session of court. Mr. Ryon then desired him to take the stand. *He* testified as follows: "At the time that I took Graham to Pottsville I had seen no written statement of Kelly's."

"That is all," said Mr. Ryon.

The commonwealth endeavored to introduce another witness, the watchman at the Sunbury depot, but the defence objected and the Court sustained the objection.

Michael Graham was then placed upon the stand to contradict Mr. Bridge. Two or three witnesses testified as to Peter Luby's good character. A motion was made to strike out the evidence of Mr. Ikeler but the Court refused to do so. This closed the evidence and the winesses subpœnaed were all discharged.

On Thursday the morning session was taken up by the argument of Mr. Buckalew for the commonwealth and the afternoon session by J. G. Freeze for the defense.

Mr. Ryon addressed the jury on Friday morning and Mr. Hughes followed in an argument on the part of the commonwealth, which occupied all the afternoon and two hours of Saturday morning's session, and thus ended the most exciting trial this county has ever known.

Labeling Live Trout.

Numerous experiments and continued observations, made under the auspices of some of the practical pisciculturists belonging to the association, have developed results full of interest and of much practical value. For instance, in reply to queries as to the probable age of the mammoth trout found in the Rangely lakes, Professor Agassiz emphatically declared that "no man living knew whether these six and eight pounders were ten or twelve hundred years old." To get some light upon this question, Mr. Page conceived an ingenious device, which he at once proceeded to put in execution. Platinum wire was obtained, cut into one and a half inch lengths, flattened at one end, and various numbers were stamped on the surface from ½ to 4, also the number 70, 71, 72, to denote the year. As trout were captured they were weighed, one of these tags was passed through the skin just under the adipose fin and securely twisted, and then the fish was liberated. In the course of the two or three years named a large number of these trout were thus labeled. Of course, the chances that any of them would be caught seemed infinitesimally small, yet in 1873 one of them reported. In June of that year, Mr. Thomas Moran, the artist, captured a fine, vigorous trout weighing 2¼ lbs. Upon taking him from the landing net the platinum tag flashed in the sunlight. Upon examination, the mark, "½—71," was discovered, thus establishing the curious fact that this particular fish had gained 1¾ lbs. in two years.

A GOOD ANSWER.—"Salt" was the subject of the speech of a solemn and spare-faced clergyman before a Sunday school, on an anniversary occasion, the text being, "Ye are the salt of the earth." He explained to his youthful hearers the preservative qualities of salt, and especially its power to keep eatables from decaying. Then he told them how Christians, and especially ministers, were of advantage to the world as a purifying influence against the corruption of modern society. Then he asked a few questions. To "what are ministers useful for in this world?" a lively youngster gave the ready answer, "To keep wittles from spiling."

GOOD BUSINESS.—Brewing is a good, solid business in the United Kingdom. The Guinness brewery is in Ireland, and twopence is all a small bottle of Guinness porter costs. These brewers are baronets too. Sir Benjamin Guinness pays income tax on $280,000 a year, and there are two sons partners. One of them, Sir Arthur, wanted to retire, and the other Guinnesses agreed to pension him in his nobility, and he is to receive $5,000,000 cash for his share. Mr. Cecil Guinness offered to draw a check at once for the amount, but he took pity on the bank, which might not have been able, without previous notice, to rake $5,000,000 from its coffers.

Moon Madness.

The popular belief that the moon's rays will cause madness in any person who sleeps exposed to them has long been felt to be absurd, and yet it has appeared to have its source in undoubted facts. Some deleterious influence is experienced by those who rashly court slumber in full moonshine, and probably there is no superstition to which the well-to-do pay more attention. Windows are often carefully covered to keep the moonbeams from entering sleeping rooms. A gentleman living in India furnishes "Nature" with an explanation of this phenomenon which is at least plausible. He says: "It has often been observed that when the moon is full, or near its full time, there are rarely any clouds about; and if there be clouds before the full moon rises, they are soon dissipated; and therefore a perfectly clear sky, with a bright full moon, is frequently observed. A clear sky admits of rapid radiation of heat from the surface of the earth, and any person who is exposed to such radiation is sure to be chilled by rapid loss of heat. There is reason to believe that, under the circumstances, paralysis of one side of the face is sometimes likely to occur when the sky is perfectly clear. I have often slept in the open air in India on a clear summer night, when there was no moon; and although the first part of the night may have been hot, yet toward two or three o'clock in the morning, the chill has been so great that I have often been awakened by an ache in my forehead, which I as often have counteracted by wrapping a handkerchief round my head, and drawing the blanket over my face. As the chill is likely to be greatest on a very clear night, and the clearest nights are likely to be those on which there is a bright moonshine, it is very possible that neuralgia, paralysis, or other similar injury caused by sleeping in the open air, has been attributed to the moon, when the proximate cause may really have been the chill, and the moon only a remote cause acting by dissipating the clouds and haze (if it do so), and leaving a perfectly clear sky for the play of radiation into space."—*Scientific Miscellany in the Galaxy for March.*

A Story About Eggs.

A traveler in Sicily paid his bill at an inn and found out, after he had gone some distance on the road, that he had not been charged for a couple of hard-boiled eggs. He was a very honest man; but had pressing business. So, instead of going back to pay then and there, he waited till he came round again. This was not till ten years after. No wonder therefore, when he asked the innkeeper, "Do you know me?" the man said: "Not I, indeed!" "Well," replied the traveler, "ten years ago I ate two hard boiled eggs in your house without paying for them. You didn't put them down in your bill; and I was in a desperate hurry; and hence it was impossible for me to come back when I found it out. But things have prospered with me since then; and I reckon that if I give you fifty pieces, (twelve shillings) that will fairly represent what the price of the eggs have gained in my hands." But the landlord was a fraud: so he said: "Fifty pieces, indeed! I must trouble you for a deal more than that. It's just the want of those eggs that has hindered me from making my fortune." "How so?" "Why they would have turned to hens, and the hens would have given me chickens—a whole poultry yard full. Well, with the poultry yard I should have bought some sheep, and by now I should be quite a flockmaster. But the traveler could not take things that way, so the innkeeper put him into the court and the Judge pronounced against him. He appealed; but there didn't seem to be much chance of his being any better off, when a briefless barrister, much-out-at-elbows touched him on the shoulder and said; "Leave it to me and I'll get you righted." "Why, I've had the best lawyers in Palermo," replied the traveler; "how can you expect to do what they failed in?" "Try me," said the other, and he was so urgent that the traveler said "Yes!" just to get rid of him. The case was called, and the innkeeper's counsel had made a grand speech, when there was a noise outside, and in rushed Mr. Briefless, flinging his arms wildly about, and looking like one who had seen a ghost. "Help!" cried he—"help! in the name of all the saints! What shall we do? All the fish of Arenella are marching to Palermo to eat us up, bones and all." "Why, you madman!" cried one of the Judges, "who ever saw fish walking on dry land?" "And who, your Excellency," replied Briefless, "ever heard of hard-boiled eggs turning into chickens?" So the innkeeper lost even his fifty pieces, and had to pay costs into the bargain.

Bombkins' Tribulations.

Don't think that Bombkins had a hard heart, or that he could have willingly accepted a good to himself which must come through the suffering of another. It happened, in the course of human events, that Bombkins' uncle died. Bombkins' uncle was rich—very rich—and our Bombkins' was made his residuary legatee and executor. There was a host of business to be settled up, and a host of minor legacies to be paid, but all the debts and all the special legacies were but as a drop from the full bucket as compared with the grand estate. Bombkins' went at it. He had never been a business man, nor a very busy one, and the labor fretted him exceedingly. One day Judge White met him in at the post-office, where numerous citizens were waiting for the distribution of the afternoon's mail.

"Well, Brother Bombkins," said the judge "how do you get on with the settlement of your uncle's estate?"

"It's awful. It keeps me fretted all the time. When I think of the little claims I must settle; and the accounts I've got to verify; and the stories I must listen to from dissatisfied legatees; and a thousand other pestering things in the way of administration and vexation, bless me if I don't sometimes *almost wish the old man hadn't died.*"

According to a Cologne newspaper, there is that city a booth in which is exhibited a "bearded lady." At the entrance is stationed a girl to take money. Recently a visitor, having feasted his eyes on the strange phenomenon, thinking on his departure to have a joke with the little money-taker, said to her, fondling her under the chin the while, "Well, little one, I suppose the bearded woman is your mamma, eh?" "No, sir," replied the child, "she is my papa."

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 2. 1876.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Electoral Commission farce is played and the actors have retired to await the final result of their action. On Friday the vote of Oregon was given for Hayes—8 to 7. The House refused to so count the vote, but under the Commission act the Hayes electors were counted in joint convention. On Tuesday the South Carolina vote was counted for Hayes—8 to 7—by the Commission. In the cases of Oregon and South Carolina the Commission unanimously rejected the votes of the Tilden electors—but the vote to admit the Hayes electors stood at the old figures—8 to 7.

As matters now look it is probable that the whole number of States will be counted before the 4th of March, and Hayes will be the First Fraudulent President of the United States.

THE HERALD, AND TIMES.

During the trial of the Rea Homicide, the daily inaccuracy of the reports published in the New York *Herald* and Philadelphia *Times* was a frequent subject of remark. The testimony was perverted by the reporter and even the witnesses for the defense were represented as giving their testimony in a manner that invariably operated against the prisoners. The integrity of the counsel for the defense was attacked by the statement that they were attempting to save Hester at the sacrifice of McHugh and Tully. We give a few specimens of this reporter's inaccuracy. The *Herald* had it that A. Rooney Wolverton opened the case for the prisoners. We know of no such a man. S. P. Wolverton, a gentleman well known in this section of the State for his legal ability, made the opening speech. In a letter to the *Times*, dated Feb. 21, the reporter gives a description of the jail, which clearly proves that he has never been inside its walls, and a description of the prisoners by which the sharpest detective would be unable to identify any of them. He also states that Michael Graham at the 21st, was locked in the same cell with Hester, Tully and McHugh; that he was under an indictment for being an accessory after the fact in the murder of Rea, and spent most of his time in reading the Bible. This is correct, except that Michael Graham was *not* in jail on the 21st, having been discharged eleven days before that by the Court on motion of his counsel, for the reason that no indictment had been found against him, and the Commonwealth had no intention of sending one up. We are not familiar with Graham's religious habits; and therefore cannot say whether he reads his Bible or not. If we had taken time each day to collect the errors and misstatements of these reports we might fill a column. Suffice it to say that if the young man who furnished them to the large daily papers had spent more time in the Court room, and less time on the streets, trying to make the acquaintance of pretty girls in this *sleepy* town as he calls it, his labors would have been more faithfully and accurately performed. Whenever the *Herald* and *Times* have occasion to send a reporter here again, let them send some one who will attend to his business, and tell the truth.

* * *

Municipal elections in the large cities are not of particular interest to the people of the State unless they are characterized by some peculiar features—great frauds or something out of the usual course of events. It has been so long, however, since there has been anything like an honest and fair election in Philadelphia, that we hardly expect to awaken an emotion in the breasts of our readers, by stating that the recent election in that city was conducted on the old scale of fraud, intimidation, false personation and repeating. The police devoted themselves to the shielding of repeaters, the arresting of deputy sheriffs and the controlling of the polls, with perhaps more than ordinary energy, and Stokley obtained a nominal majority of over 2700 votes. He was in reality—if none but honest votes were counted—defeated by at least 5000 majority. There is some talk of contesting the election. Stokley was indorsed by some of the leading men of the city, Messrs. Borie, Drexel and others, gentlemen who must have read the reports in the papers of the day following the election, concerning the outrages committed by the police with intense satisfaction. It is of course Philadelphia's own business and if her leading men choose to endorse a mayor under whose rule the debt of the city has increased $5,000,000 per annum they have a perfect right to do so—and also to pay the annual increase of taxation amounting to $3,000,000. The Philadelphia *Times* was the only newspaper that opposed Stokley (by the way its the only *newspaper* in Philadelphia,) and fought with glorious vim to defeat him. Bill. McMullin, with his Democratic allies, and the kid-gloved aristocracy proved too much, however, for the overburdened taxpayers and Stokley will probably be his own successor unless a successful contest shall otherwise decide. When Philadelphians shall arrive at he conclusion that wealthy merchants and bankers are not of necessity the best political guides, they will have taken an important step in the path of reform, and there may be those, not yet white-haired, who will live to see an honest election in the City of Brotherly Love.

* * *

J. Madison Wells recently testified that Mr. Duncan F. Kenner, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, offered him $200,000 to count the vote of Louisiana for Tilden. It turns out that Wells offered to count the vote for Tilden for that sum. Nice commentary on a republican form of government, the vote of a State hawked about the streets for sale to the highest bidder. The High Commission say that it's all right—can't go back of the returns, you know.

* * *

No less than four Rear Admirals have died since the 9th inst. Charles Wilkes on the 9th, Theodore Bailey on the 10th, Charles H. Davis on the 18th, and Louis M. Goldsborough on the 20th. Wilkes and Bailey entered the navy nearly sixty years ago, in 1818, Davis about 44 years ago and Goldsborough 65 years ago, in 1812. All four died in Washington.

* * *

John Sherman was right after all. He said that the decisions of the Louisiana Returning Board were entitled to as much respect as those of the Supreme Court. They are—just as much.

* * *

Hon. James P. Sterrett of Pittsburg, has been nominated and confirmed as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State vice Hon. H. H. Williams, deceased.

THE REA MURDER.

JUDGE ELWELL'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

The following is a verbatim report of the charge of Judge Elwell, in the recent murder trial.

Gentlemen of the Jury: Over two weeks ago you were selected according to the solemn forms of the law to sit as the tribunal to pass upon the facts in this important case. During the whole of this protracted investigation you have submitted with commendable patience to the confinement incident to a trial of this nature, and I have observed that from the first opening of the case to this time you have given to it your individual attention and have listened to the evidence and the argument of counsel with evident anxiety to ascertain the truth in regard to the homicide charged against the prisoners at the bar. Such interest in the discharge of duty deserves all praise, and is especially your due for the uncomplaining manner in which you have borne the hardship of being separated from your families and from the pursuit of your own private interests and business.

You have been warned by counsel against prejudice and prejudgment. Your answers to inquiries when called to those seats forbid the idea that any caution from the court is necessary on that subject. I cannot bring my mind to fear that the verdict of twelve upright and intelligent jurors, selected by lot from the mass of their fellow citizens, will be founded upon anything besides the law applicable to the case and the facts as established by the evidence.

Something has been said in regard to public excitement as having an influence upon trials of this character. Trials for murder, on account of the momentous issue depending, always excite the public mind and call together crowds of people. But we have no reason to believe that there is on this occasion any other desire among the people than to witness the proceedings, nor any other wish than that justice be faithfully administered according to law. Public opinion is not formed under the sanction of an oath nor upon sworn testimony. Its voice, whatever it may be, is not heard in a court of justice where those who are charged with administering the law are bound by the highest obligations which civil society can impose upon man, the court to expound the law and the jury to render their verdict according to the law and the evidence.

The magnitude of the charge, involving as it does issue of life or death, prison or liberty to the defendants, should have no other influence upon your minds than to make you cautious, deliberate and just in weighing the evidence, and clear and satisfied in the judgment you form upon it. You will constantly bear in mind your duty to society, and will not fail to remember also the justice and impartial consideration which the defendants have a right to expect at your hands. The majesty of the law which protects and defends the sanctity of human life must be maintained regardless of consequences. The balance must be held with a firm and steady hand, while the mind, intent only on truth and justice, should be oblivious alike to sympathy and vengeance.

This case has been prepared by the counsel on both sides with great industry and has been presented and argued with marked ability and learning. Where their labor ends your task begins. The duty of the court will end when we shall have instructed you as to the law of the case, and rendered to you such service as may be in our power to place at your disposal, to assist you in the responsible office of applying the law to the facts. If we discharge these duties in the fear of God and according to the best of our judgment and ability, neither the prisoners at the bar, nor the community in which we live, will have just cause of complaint.

The prisoners, Patrick Hester, Peter McHugh and Patrick Tully, are charged in this indictment with the murder of Alexander W. Rea on the 17th day of October, 1868. The indictment is in the form now authorized by the criminal code of procedure in this State. Under that code the manner of the death need not be set forth in the indictment, nor is it necessary that it be stated whether the accused was a principal in the felony or an accessory after the fact.

Murder is where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully kills any reasonable creature in being and in the peace of the commonwealth, with motive aforethought, express or implied. Whenever there is a former design to take life, the motive is express. It is implied from any cruel or barbarous act evincing a heart regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief. I do not understand that there is any question as to the grade of the homicide in this case, which requires that I should trouble you with definitions upon the subject. Nevertheless, as nothing should be taken for granted in a case of this magnitude, I will read to you the statute upon this subject.

It is as follows: "All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate, or premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery or burglary shall be deemed murder of the first degree, and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree, and the jury before whom any person indicted for murder shall be tried shall, if they find such person guilty thereof, ascertain in their verdict whether it be murder of the first or second degree." You will observe that this statute recognizes two degrees of murder. It declares all death by poison, or lying in wait, or in committing or attempting to commit any of the specific crimes shall be deemed murder of the first degree; in all other cases, where there is absent the specific intent to take life, the murder is of the second degree. Where the killing is by lying in wait, or in the act of robbing, or attempting to rob the deceased, the law fixes the grade of crime as murder in the first degree, whether there was or was not a specific intent on the part of the perpetrator to take life. Robbery is the felonious or forcible taking from the person of another goods or money to any value by violence or putting in fear. All persons who aid and assist in the perpetration of a felony are principals in the offense. One who, though absent at the time, does yet procure counsel, command, or abet another to commit the offense is an accessory before the fact, and is in the law equally guilty with the principal felon. He may, therefore, be charged generally in the indictment with the commission of the offense, and tried in the county where the principal committed the felony. Thus much for the law of the case. The facts must be gathered from the evidence.

On the morning of the 17th of October, 1868, according to the testimony of Mrs. Rea, her husband, the deceased, started to go toward Mount Carmel on the road from Centralia. He was then agent or superintendent of the Coal Ridge improvement coal company. She did not see him again until the morning of the 18th. He was then dead.

Henry James testified that he saw him about nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th riding in a buggy, alone, in Centralia, driving toward the Coal Ridge colliery, his place of business.

Edward Schaeffer testified that he saw him driving away from Centralia at twenty minutes past nine, and Samuel Richards saw him at fifteen minutes past nine on the streets of Centralia in his buggy.

On Sunday morning early his body was found by Daniel Buchanan, as he testified, on the right hand side of the road leading from Centralia to Mount Carmel, not far from a place known as the "Water Barrel," in a clear spot with brush all around it and a path leading to it. The body was found lying upon its back, face up.

Dr. E. L. Betterly, who made a post mortem examination, testified to six pistol-shot wounds about the body and head, five of which, in his opinion were mortal. One wound in the face, three in the body, apparently fired from the front, one in the neck, and one at the base of the skull behind the ear.

Justice Kealy, who acted as coroner, also testified to the six wounds on the body. No watch or money, except a few copper coins, were found on the body.

Without recurring to any other evidence you will no doubt be satisfied that Alexander W. Rea was murdered. Although conceded, it is nevertheless for you to find from the evidence. In regard to the time when he was killed the commonwealth has introduced testimony, as before mentioned, as to the time when deceased was seen at Centralia, also as to the distance from Centralia to the "Water Barrel"—about a mile and a half—and also that several men were seen near the "Water Barrel" a short time before deceased probably reached that point, some time between nine and ten o'clock in the morning.

On the subject of seeing men by the side of the road, Wm. H. Shuman testified that he was driving slowly on that road that morning and was passed by Lafayette Fetterman who was in a buggy; that he saw a man come out of the woods, look up the road, and go back. Lafayette Fetterman testified that he passed over the road, reaching the "Water Barrel" about nine o'clock; that when he was about a quarter of a mile from that point he saw four or five men on the right hand side of the road, who disappeared in the brush as he drove up.

The theory of the commonwealth is that these men were lying in wait for the deceased, expecting him to pass over the road on his way to the Coal Ridge colliery with a large amount of money, and that they stopped him on the road and robbed and killed him. You will probably have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion under the evidence that such were the facts independent of the testimony of Daniel Kelly, who admits that he was an accomplice of the murderers. Whether the prisoners or either of them were present at the homicide, or advised, counseled or abetted those who acted as principals, is the great question in the case for your determination. The law presumes a man to be innocent until the contrary is proved, or appears from stronger presumption. This presumption is grounded on reason, justice and humanity, and must prevail until it is destroyed by an overpowering evidence of guilt. At every stage of your inquiries you must give to these defendants the benefit of the presumption until guilt is clearly established, and also the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

Evidence is that which convinces the mind of the truth of a proposition. It may consist of a direct and positive testimony of a fact or of a body of facts so connected and linked together as to produce as firm a belief of the main fact sought to be established as the most precise detail embodied in direct testimony. In this case the commonwealth has given direct and positive testimony by the oath of an accomplice, that Peter McHugh and Patrick Tully were present at and assisted in the murder of Mr. Rea, and that Patrick Hester devised the plot and furnished in part the means for its execution. It is also claimed that the testimony of the accomplice is corroborated by facts and circumstances which entitle his testimony to belief. On the ground of public policy and of necessity, from its being scarcely possible to detect conspiracies and other great crimes without their information, the evidence of accomplices has always been admitted. They are competent witnesses, but the practice has been long settled that no conviction should be had upon the unsupported testimony of an accomplice. In fact his testimony ought always to be received with great jealousy and caution, for upon his own confession he stands contaminated with guilt. He admits participation in the crime which by his evidence he would fix upon the prisoners. His character is tainted and he may have strong and unadmitted motives to deceive. The testimony of an accomplice before it is accepted as true should be corroborated by unimpeachable testimony in some material part which affects each individual prisoner on trial, and connects him with the crime.

This confirmation may be either by direct testimony or by such a chain of circumstances as clearly tend to support the testimony of the accomplice. Confirmation merely as to the circumstances of the felony is not confirmation at all. His narrative of what transpired at the time of the commission of the offense, and of the part which he took in it and how it was accomplished, may be true without involving the prisoners in any share of the offense, but it is not necessary that an accomplice should be corroborated as to all material facts. If he is corroborated in any of the material facts as to the participation of the prisoners, more is not required, and if he is thus confirmed, and if the jury believe his testimony they may act upon it. Whether he is so confirmed by the evidence is a question which the jury are to determine. Corroboration as to one of the prisoners is not corroboration as to the others. Some confirmatory evidence must be given that an accomplice speaks the truth as to all, otherwise the corroboration cannot be considered as extending to all, but only to the one or more to whom it applies.

Absolute truth is known to the searcher of all hearts, and human imperfection is such as to render it necessary for courts and juries to depend upon other evidence than such as direct. "Crimes," says Judge Ludlow, "are often committed in secret, and but for the fact that circumstantial evidence may be produced would go altogether unpunished." Nor is there, when closely examined, such a wide difference, so far as reliability is concerned, between direct and circumstantial evidence as is sometimes supposed. In direct testimony we have a precise detail of facts, but there are relations and coincidences of a moral nature from which legitimate inferences may be drawn. Mankind are moved by certain passions and feelings. Under given circumstances men will act in a given way, which is indicated or ascertained by experience and common sense. If a man acts in a particular manner, he, in general, acts from a certain motive which can be ascertained in no other way than by a careful consideration of the circumstances which surround and give character to the act. Circumstances are the facts which stand around the main fact and tend to establish its existence. The most trifling circumstances may have this effect. The fall of an apple was the circumstance which has proved to the satisfaction of philosophers the great laws of gravitation which control the motions of the universe.

The force to be given to this kind of testimony is clearly set forth by Chief Justice Gibson, by way of illustration, in the case of the commonwealth vs. Harman, 4 Barr, 272. He says: "A fact positively sworn to by a single eye witness of blemished character is not so satisfactorily proved as is a fact which is the necessary consequence of a chain of other facts sworn to by many witnesses of undoubted character. You see a man discharge a gun at another; you see the flash; you hear the report; you see the person fall a lifeless corpse, and you infer from all these circumstances that there was a ball discharged from the gun, which entered his body and caused his death, because such is the usual and natural cause of such effect. But you did not see the ball leave the gun, pass through the air, and enter the body of the slain, and your testimony to the fact of the killing is therefore only inferential, in other words, circumstantial."

In considering direct testimony we may be misled by the perjury of a witness, and in circumstantial we may be deceived from the inferences we draw from the fact. But the fact that by possibility this may happen should not deter us from acting upon both species of evidence according to our best judgment. In our efforts to reach the truth we should be governed by the following rules:

First. We must guard against the false statements of witnesses. This applies whether the evidence is positive or circumstantial.

Second. Where the proof of the fact depends upon circumstances we shall draw from them no inference save those which are entirely fair and natural and which are reasonably and morally certain.

Third. We must see to it that each fact on which we rely is independently proved and that each is consistent with the other and with the main fact.

Fourth. Each circumstance relied on must be consistent with guilt and guilt only; and lastly, we must guard ourselves carefully against any preconceived ideas which might lead us to reason inaccurately from the facts proven.

These rules should be your guide in this case. They have been gathered from standard authorities, have been often applied by learned judges, and commend themselves to our observance.

Daniel Kelly, an admitted accomplice in the murder of Alexander W. Rea, has testified to facts which, if believed to be true, establish the guilt of all the prisoners. He says that the robbery and murder of Mr. Rea was planned on the night of the 16th of October, 1868, at the saloon of Thomas Donohue in Ashland, at the suggestion of Patrick Hester; that there were present at the conspiracy ten persons, viz: Patrick Hester, Peter McHugh, Patrick Tully, Ned. Skivington, Brian Campbell, James Bradley, William Muldowney, Roger Lafferty, Jack Dalton and himself; that its object was money—Hester informing the others that Rea would go to Bell's tunnel the next day, and that there was money in it for them—eighteen or nineteen thousand dollars—that the whole band had pistols, and that Lafferty provided powder and balls and loaded the pistols; that it was agreed to rob, but to kill Mr. Rea; that they all staid in Donohue's saloon drinking all night until near daylight when all, except Lafferty, started out to meet Mr. Rea on the Mount Carmel road between Centralia and Mount Carmel; that Muldowney left them saying he was lame; that above the toll gate Hester and Skivington left, Skivington saying that he would go to work in order to ward off suspicion, and Hester that he would go to Shamokin to buy hair to put in lime for plastering; that he there handed his pistol to Kelly saying, "Your pistol is no good, take mine for I know it is sure," that the money was to be divided between eight of them; that the two others for some reason were to have no part; that they were all members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Hester being the body-master, whose orders, according to the practices among them, they were bound to obey. He says that the party of six arrived at the place known as the "Water Barrel" in the early morning and were concealed by the side of the road; that Dalton being the only one of the party who knew Mr. Rea, went upon the road and was to give a signal by raising his hat after Mr. Rea had passed him; that they heard a wagon coming and went out by the side of the road, but as Dalton did not raise his hat went back into the brush; that when Mr. Rea did come along they went out upon him, robbed him of his money, a gold watch, and a pocket-book; that then he and Tully fired at him about the same time; that deceased ran and they all kept firing at him, McHugh following nearer than the rest, and near to the side of Mr. Rea, firing upon him; that deceased fell upon his face, and Tully put his pistol behind his ear and fired; that the party went upon the mountain and divided the sixty or seventy dollars found in the pocket-book; that he kept the watch and gave it to Michael Graham on the evening of the same day to keep for him, telling him it was Rea's watch; that he afterward pledged it to Con. O'Garragh for ten dollars; that McGuire gave him $20 for the watch, and he paid the ten dollars to O'Garragh, who had been told by him before that it was the watch of Mr. Rea. He further says that he saw Hester on the night of the murder at Michael Graham's at a raffle; that Hester said the money was not worth dividing. He further testified that the day after as he thinks, Thomas Donohue was arrested for the murder; that he, Jack Smith, Lafferty Tully, and McHugh, went to see Hester, and that Smith informed Hester of Donohue's arrest, when Hester replied, "it is near time that I should clear out," and that he left that night, and that on the next night or two the witness, Tully and McHugh left for fear of being arrested.

It is quite unnecessary for me to repeat to you in detail the testimony of the witness upon points in which it is claimed that in other matters than those already stated, he is contradicted by other testimony. They have been fully brought to your notice and commented upon by counsel and from their nature must be fresh in your recollection. If this witness was testifying in a case in which he was not an admitted accomplice, the jury would undoubtedly require corroboration of his testimony before they would accept and act upon it as truth. With equal or greater reason should it be required he being an admitted accomplice in the crime on trial. For years he has made the commission of crime almost the business of his life. Upon his own motion, or as the willing instrument of others, he has committed grievous assaults and batteries—has been guilty of riot, of larcenies, and finally of the murder of Alexander W. Rea. According to his own confession, he has been during the most of these years connected with a secret society having signs and pass words by which members may be known to each other, and by means of which bad men bound themselves together, not only for the commission of crimes, but for the protection of each other from detection and punishment. However innocent the expressed purpose of the society may be, if his statement be true, the practices of its officers and members under cover of the organization have been at war upon the peace and good order of the commonwealth and almost subversive of its power to protect the persons and property of its citizens. He says, however, that at the regular meetings of the society, crimes are not concocted nor approved, for the reason that there are members in whose presence such proceedings are never had nor would be tolerated. He admits himself to have been one of those of the order who followed those bad practices. He comes here with the moral taint of guilt resting upon him. Nevertheless, if the jury are satisfied that from any cause or motive he came upon the witness stand with the full determination to make a clean breast of it and to tell the whole truth, hit where it may, and the jury can be satisfied that he has done so, not only by the testimony which he has given but also by corroborating circumstances material to the case and connecting the prisoners with the crime for which they are on trial, they may give to his evidence such belief as they think it entitled to.

In examining his testimony, you will take into consideration his character for truth, and also all material contradictions of his testimony and also the points wherein he is corroborated by reliable evidence. To be corroborated to such extent as gives him credit with you, it is not necessary that he should be corroborated as to every fact he testified to, in order to act upon his evidence as an accomplice, for if an accomplice must be corroborated as to every fact to which he testifies, the rule which admits an accomplice as a witness might as well be abolished. He ought however, to be so far corroborated as to carry belief to the minds of the jury, whether that be as to the whole of the facts, or only to a portion of the material facts which connect the defendants in some manner with the offense.

It is contended by the commonwealth that the prisoners fled when arrests were begun for this murder. In almost every criminal case the conduct of the party in reference to the offense charged is pertinent and material to be inquired into. The legal presumption from flight is against the prisoner, and it lies upon him to rebut it. Flight may be very strong evidence of guilt, or it may weigh nothing, according to the circumstance under which it takes place. It is always important to be considered, and combined with other circumstances may be strong evidence of guilt. The circumstances attending the flight, such as assuming another name, are important as imparting character to the act as intentional, as distinguished from a merely fortuitous occurrence. If, after an offense is committed, the party flees before he is accused the circumstance is stronger against him than flight after accusation. One who knows he is accused of a high crime, however conscious of innocence, might not have the courage to stand a trial, but might think it necessary to consult his safety in flight. Whether the fear that prompts flight proceeds from the consciousness of guilt or from the apprehensions of undeserved disgrace and punishment and the deficiency of moral courage, is a question which can be judged only by reference to concomitant circumstances.

Did these defendants, or either of them flee on account of this murder? The arrest of Donohue and Duffy was made on the 17th of November, 1868, charging them with the crime. On that day, after Mr. Morrison heard of the arrest of Donohue (that arrest having been made about six o'clock on the evening of November 17, 1868), he testified that he saw Smith, Aleck Lafferty, McHugh, Tully and Kelly going toward Hester's, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, not in their working clothes. He did not see Hester after that until he had been here in jail (May, 1869), nor McHugh for three or four months, nor Tully until he saw him here in court, and before that he saw McHugh and Tully almost every day. It does not appear that the witness saw them at Hester's. The daughters of Hester testify that they were not there, and Garner Pepper, who was at their house, does not recollect of seeing them. Jesse Hensel testifies that Hester and three others, with two buggies and two horses, or a horse and a mule, came to his house on the 18th of November, 1868, between the hours of eleven and twelve at night; that Hester said he had fallen out of his buggy; his face was swelled; that he wanted to see about some lime for plastering; Runkel's lime kiln was about a quarter of a mile off; but when they started from the house, witness says they did not go in the direction of the lime burners, but went in a direction toward Sunbury. Witness states that he made a memorandum in his book of the time and is positive it was the 18th day of November. Had heard of the arrest of Donohue a day or two, and may be a week before; couldn't tell the time. William Leisure testified that he lived about four miles from Shamokin on the road to Sunbury; that Hester and three others came to his house with two buggies, about one o'clock in the morning about the middle or after part of November. They were going toward Sunbury. Hester got a lantern which was sent back the next day. In the letter from LaSalle, dated November 21, 1868, addressed to Hugh McKeon, on the envelope, without a signature, but testified to by Mr. Bridge and Mr. Schillhorn to be in the handwriting of Hester, and addressed on the inside to his family, that letter states that he left Sunbury on Thursday morning, which appears by the almanac to have been the 19th day of November. Mr. Morrison testifies to seeing Aleck Lafferty with McHugh, Tully and Kelly on the day after Donohue's arrest. If that be so, and Hester had left on the 16th, you will naturally inquire when or how they got together to take the cars at Sunbury, as stated in the letter. Did Hester go to Sunbury on the night of Monday, the 16th, and remain until Thursday, the 19th, or is there a mistake as to the time when he left home? You will resolve this matter in his favor, if you can do so consistently with a fair and a reasonable view of the evidence.

On the part of the defendants, testimony has been given for the purpose of contradicting the testimony of Daniel Kelly and also showing that Hester left home for the west before the arrest of Donohue, and to show that his leaving was for other reasons than those attributed by the commonwealth. Con O'Garragh testifies that he was married on the 16th of November, 1868; that Maria Hester, now Mrs. Dooley, was bridesmaid, and she testified that her father left home that evening; was gone when she returned home. The two other daughters of Mr. Hester testify to the same fact, and Garner Pepper to the same, as to the time of his leaving. It is also testified that he was seen on his route that night of the 16th of November on his way to the west, and it is testified by these witnesses that he left home for fear of trouble in regard to illicit distilling of whisky and of trouble with his wife in regard to another woman. If these witnesses are correct as to the time and as to the cause of Hester leaving, it disproves knowledge of the arrest of Donohue and destroys the force of the circumstance of his absenting himself from home at that time. Compare the letter as to the matter of time with the other testimony, and also its consistency, or inconsistency, with the reasons now given for the visit to the west. If you find it to be consistent with the facts testified to, the defendant, Hester, is entitled to have its contents so understood. You will examine it carefully in the light of all the circumstances.

You will inquire how far Kelly is corroborated by the testimony of the witness, E. G. Harris, who says he passed Hester and seven or eight other men above the toll-gate on the morning of the 17th of October 1868 Did he see him there and was the point described by the witness near to where Kelly says Hester left and started away? If you find it to be so it will be for you to determine whether it does not confirm the testimony of Kelly in a material point or whether, as claimed by counsel for defendants, it is consistent with the theory of the defense that he was on his way home from Luby's house. You will remember also the testimony as to the time Hester reached home that morning—his ride upon the hand car; the distance he had traveled from the point where Kelly says he left the party and ascertain whether there is corroboration or contradiction of Kelly in these facts. Bearing in mind that the exact time of the happening of a circumstance not noted at the moment and to which attention is not called until sometime afterward, is not likely, generally, to be remembered, If several of the persons named by Kelly as being in the conspiracy and murder fled the same time you will consider whether this fact should be taken as corroboration of Kelly. So also may be the fact if found to be so that Tully went to Wilkes-Barre changing his name. If, however, he changed his name on account of some other offense it ought not to affect him here. You will also bear in mind the proven and known fact that in the mining region, miners and other are often going from one point to another in connection with their business. Upon this question of corroboration, as well as upon the direct charge the testimony of Louis S. Parr, if believed, has an important bearing in the case of Hester. He testifies that he overheard a conversation between Donohue and Hester, while in a cell together, in which Donohue said, "That was a bad business, killing of Rea;" that Hester replied it was so, and "if I had to do it over again, I would not do it, but never mind, plenty of witnesses can be got to swear we were not there." For the purpose of affecting the credit of this witness it is shown by the testimony of Sheriff Millard that the orders to the police were not to permit Donohue and Hester to be together, and by M. C. Woodward that after Hester was put in jail in January, 1869, he had charge of the jail, but that Parr had the keys sometimes when he (Woodward) was absent, and Donohue testified that he was not in Hester's cell, and that no such conversation was had. The testimony of Mr. Ike[illegible], the then district attorney, is evidence only for the purpose of showing that Parr's statement is not a fabrication of recent date, and not that the statement of Parr is true. That is a question for the jury to determine.

The defense of alibi is set up for Patrick Hester. It is claimed that the testimony of the witnesses as to his whereabouts on the evening and night of October 16, establish that he was not at the saloon of Donohue in Ashland, when and where the conspiracy to rob and murder Mr. Rea was concocted, as testified by Kelly. The defense of alibi is to be closely examined whenever it is set up. It should cover the whole of the time of the transaction, so as to render it impossible that the prisoner could have been at the scene, and when it is employed to destroy the force of a fact alleged or proved by the prosecution, it should cover the point of time with clearness when the alleged fact occurred.

Evidence in support of an alibi ought to be examined with a rigid scrutiny, involving, as it does, an inquiry into time in regard to which mistakes may be honestly made and perjury may be committed almost with impunity. But when it is established by unsuspected testimony it is the best negative defense that can be offered. It is then really positive evidence, which in the nature of things implies a negative, and in many cases is the only evidence which an innocent man can offer. But if this defense is false, when a defendant fails to establish it by reliable testimony, his attempt, although not conclusive, is strong evidence against him. The difficulty in fixing time by the memory of witnesses whose attention is not called to the subject until some time afterward is known to every one. Actual facts which have occurred may be mistook or be intentionally so transposed as to have been apparently concurrent with the happening of some other event. It is your province as well as duty to examine the evidence on this subject with care

Kelly says that Hester missed the train to Mahanoy Plane and came on in the afternoon of the 16th of October to Ashland. To disprove this fact the testimony of John Donohue is introduced to prove that Hester was at the Plane that afternoon. It is also shown that on that afternoon, after banking hours, Hester deposited a draft in the bank at Ashland. It is claimed that after he came to Ashland he could not have been at Donohue's saloon on the evening of the 16th of October as testified by Kelly. On that subject you have the testimony of Patrick Fahey, Luke Richardson, John Britt, Dennis McLaughlin, Peter Luby, and Thomas Casey, which it is claimed establishes that he was not at the saloon, but at other places during the evening and night. The testimony is not to prove an alibi as to the time of the murder, but it is in fact an alibi as to the alleged conspiracy. Does it prove to you by reliable testimony that Hester could not have been at Donohue's on the night of the conspiracy as stated by Kelly, and that Hester did not stay with the party at the saloon that night? Before so concluding you should be sure that the fact was so.

If it proves to your satisfaction that Kelly's testimony is false as to the conspiracy at Donohue's saloon, if the alibi is made out, then the testimony of Kelly as to that conspiracy is effectually destroyed. You will carefully examine the evidence on this point. These principles or rules on the subject of alibi are applicable in several instances in this case. It is alleged that Hester could not have been at Ashland in the afternoon of the 16th of October, because he was at Mahanoy Plane; that he could not have ben at Donohue's saloon, because on the evening and night of the 16th he was at other places; that he could not have been seen by Kelly, McHugh, Tully, Smith and Lafferty on the morning of the 18th of November, the day after the arrest of Donohue, because he had started for the west on the night of the 16th, and as to McHugh and Tully an alibi is set up that they were at Michael Graham's during the morning of the 17th, and therefore could not have been upon the mountain at the murder of Rea. Examine this evidence as to these matters with care. If you find the facts to be as alleged, they make strongly for the defendants, but if false, the fact of asserting them as true is a circumstance against the defendant setting them up.

The credibility of witnesses is for you to decide for yourselves. You, and not the court have to deal with facts. When testimony is contradictory it should be reconciled if possible. If not susceptible of reconciliation it must be weighed by some discretion and determined as one or the other preponderates. If after all the mind is balanced it is reasonable that it be determined against the party alleging the fact. In deciding upon the facts the circumstances of the case, the probable or improbable nature of the facts detailed, the character of the witnesses, must be all taken into consideration, after being duly weighed, to carry conviction to the mind of the jury before they give it effect by their verdict. If the testimony of a witness does not carry belief home to the mind of the jury in view of all the circumstances of the case in due consideration they should reject it. On the contrary if, in view of the whole case, they do believe the testimony they may receive and act upon it although it may be contradicted by other testimony. When the character of a witness for truth is impeached and shown to be bad, the jury should examine carefully his testimony and if he be not corroborated they should act upon it with caution.

In regard to the corroboration of Kelly as to Tully and McHugh you have the evidence of their connection or companionship before the murder of Mr. Rea; of their being together on the morning after Donohue was arrested as testified by Morris Morrison. You have the testimony of Mrs. Farnsworth as to these three persons hurriedly preparing to leave, taking their wet clothing from the wash—you find this to have been about the time of the arrest of Donohue—the testimony of Morrison that Tully and McHugh were not about afterward as before. You will call to mind the testimony of Michael Lawlor and of Captain Linden as to Tully passing under an assumed name at Wilkesbarre, the place to which Kelly testified Tully and McHugh fled. You will also consider the allegation of Tully that he was absent from the county when the murder was committed. If you can reconcile the testimony with the innocence of these defendants it is your duty to do so, and in that case as to them there would be no corroboration of Kelly. Upon this subject you will not fail to examine with care all the alleged contradictions of Kelly in material and important matters.

In deciding upon this case you will not allow your minds to be influenced by the decisions in other cases, either found in the books or stated by counsel. You have not before you in evidence the facts of any case but this. No doubt, in the history of judicial proceedings, prisoners have been acquitted and others have been convicted upon false testimony. So have there been instances in which persons have been convicted by reason of false evidence in detailing circumstances, or by wrong inferences drawn from circumstances, but this affords no reason why we should stultify ourselves and refuse to exercise our faculties in searching for truth in the determination of facts. If we refuse to act upon honest convictions produced by evidence, for fear that we may be wrong, we may as well close our courts of justice. Isolated cases of mistaken verdicts should have no other effect than to make us cautious and deliberate in our conclusions.

I have not attempted to review the great volume of facts in this case, but have contented myself with reference to the prominent points and the general principles of law and rules of evidence applicable to the case. In what I have said it has been my endeavor to avoid indicating an opinion in regard to the facts, intending to leave them entirely for the consideration of the jury. I believe I have already instructed you fully upon all the points of law, but in a case so important as this, fearing that something might be omitted which ought to be brought to your notice, I proceeded to answer the points presented by the counsel for the prisoners, reading to you and answering each point separately:

First. Patrick Hester, one of the defendants in this case, under the testimony of the witnesses is upon his trial charged as an accessory before the fact, and he is not charged or proved to be one of those who inflicted the fatal injuries from which Rea died.

It is correctly stated in this point that the testimony of the witnesses charge Patrick Hester as an accessory, but he is charged in the indictment as principal in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

Second. If the jury believe that Daniel Kelly and his companions, if he had any, shot and killed Alexander W. Rea, that does not prove any criminal act on the part of Patrick Hester, one of the defendants here; and unless the commonwealth has established by good and sufficient evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that Patrick Hester, one of the defendants, procured, connived, advised, aided and abetted the killing of Rea by Daniel Kelly and others, Patrick Hester must be acquitted.

This is correct.

Third. That Daniel Kelly is an accomplice in the killing of Alexander W. Rea, and as such accomplice is regarded as an infamous witness, and the jury would not be justified in finding a verdict against Patrick Hester, Patrick Tully, and Peter McHugh, or any or either of them, upon the testimony of Daniel Kelly unless his testimony is confirmed in such material parts as connect the defendants with the killing of Rea by the testimony of trustworthy witnesses.

We have affirmed the doctrine of this point in the general charge, and now again we say it is correct.

Fourth. That the confirmation of the testimony of Daniel Kelly, an accomplice, in such subordinate matters alone as may be true and at the same time consistent with the innocence of the defendants, is not such a confirmation of Kelly as will justify the jury in rendering a verdict against them.

I have already said that the corroboration required by the rules of practice shall be to some material matter connecting the prisoner with the crime and I repeat it as an answer to this point. But it is not necessary that the corroboration shall be by direct testimony. It may be by such circumstances as satisfy the jury of the fact.

Fifth. That there are no witnesses in this case who have testified to any facts that connect Patrick Hester, Patrick Tully, or Peter McHugh, the defendants, or any or either of them, with the killing of Rea, except Daniel Kelly; and all the other facts testified to by other witnesses are as consistent with the innocence of each and every one of the defendants as with their guilt.

I decline to answer this point as requested. Whether the testimony of other witnesses besides Daniel Kelly is consistent with the guilt or innocence is for the jury and not for the court to determine.

Sixth. That no fact or circumstance in relation to the killing of Rea, detailed by Daniel Kelly, and unsupported by other trustworthy witnesses would justify the jury in bringing in a verdict against either Patrick Hester, Patrick Tully, or Peter McHugh, and that no independent testimony in this case does connect either Tully or McHugh with the killing of Rea.

This is also a question for the jury. The force of the facts and circumstances is for the consideration of the jury. I decline to charge as requested on this point.

Seventh. That if the jury believe the testimony of Patrick Fahey, Luke Richardson, John Britt, Dennis McLaughlin, Peter S. Luby, and Thomas Casey, then the testimony of Daniel Kelly on the material part of the case is entirely overthrown, and there can be no conviction of Patrick Hester in this case.

I have already submitted the evidence of the alibi set up as to the transaction on the 16th of October at Donohue's saloon to the jury with what I deem proper instructions, and decline to charge as requested on this point.

Eighth. That Daniel Kelly stands before this jury as a man of most infamous character—guilty on his own confession of the murder of Alexander W. Rea; of the robbery on the highway of Mr Abel White; of various larcenies in the counties of Luzerne, Northumberland and Schuylkill, and of assaults and beatings; convicted in the court of Schuylkill county of robbery on the highway, and pardoned so as to be used as a witness in this case; proved to have attempted the subornation of perjury and to have asserted that he did not regard the obligation of an oath; shown to have contradicted himself in various material parts of his testimony in this case; contradicted in other portions by Michael Graham John Cannon, Garner Pepper, Con O'Garragh, Mrs. Dooley, Mrs. Farley, Ellen Hester, Patrick Fahey, Luke Richardson, John Britt, Dennis McLaughlin, Peter S. Luby, Thomas Casey and Francis Kiernan; and impeached in character for truth and veracity by more than twenty-five persons, and as such is entirely unworthy of belief by this jury.

I have called your attention to the facts recited in this point and now I direct you to consider them, but I decline to charge as a matter of law that Daniel Kelly is unworthy of belief. That is a question for the jury.

Ninth. That if the jury find from the evidence that Daniel Kelly has wilfully misrepresented any material facts in giving his testimony, then the rule of law is that if he will falsify in one thing he will falsify in all things, and the jury should disregard and reject all he has testified as unworthy of belief.

This is correct.

Tenth. That if the jury believe that Patrick Hester, Patrick Tully and Peter McHugh, or either of them, were initiated into or belonged to a society known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians, or "Mollie Maguires," that not is of itself sufficient to convict them of any offense against the laws of the country.

This is correct. Whatever may be the character of the "Mollie Maguire" society when a member of it is accused of crime he is entitled to the humane presumption of law as to his innocence. The burden of proof is upon the commonwealth to establish the specific offense alleged in the indictment.

Eleventh. The the confirmation of Daniel Kelly, an accomplice, on immaterial points, or on points which do not connect the defendants with the body of the crime charged in the indictment, is not such a confirmation of him as will justify the jury in finding a verdict against the defendants or either of them.

I have fully affirmed the doctrine of the point as to the confirmation required of the testimony of an accomplice, and I now advise the jury to acquit all or any of the defendants as to whom they find that Daniel Kelly is not corroborated as to material facts connecting such defendant with the crime.

Twelfth. That if, upon the whole evidence in the case, outside of that of Daniel Kelly, the jury are not convinced that the defendants are guilty, they would not be justified in finding the defendants guilty, because on matters not bearing directly upon the commission of the crime by the defendants, the jury should find Daniel Kelly to be corroborated.

I decline to charge as requested on this point. The case is submitted to the jury, under all the evidence in the case, including the testimony of Daniel Kelly. I have stated the kind of corroboration required of the testimony of an accomplice, and I now decline to charge as requested on this point that your minds must be convinced wholly by evidence outside of the testimony of Kelly, of the guilt of the defendants before you can be justified in finding them guilty.

Thirteenth. That if under all the testimony in the case, the jury have a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendants, Patrick Hester, Patrick Tully, and Peter McHugh, of the crime with which they are charge, the jury should acquit them.

Affirmed.

A reasonable doubt must be one arising out of the evidence which prevents the mind from coming to a satisfactory conclusion. It must not be a fancied one—such a difficulty as fairly strikes a conscientious mind and clouds the judgment. If the mind is so well satisfied of a fact on the evidence that a reasonable man would be willing to act upon it, in affairs of the utmost importance to himself, there would be no room for doubt.

And now, gentlemen, this important case is about to be committed to your final decision. Up to this time every person who has witnessed the proceedings here must be satisfied of the fairness, regularity and impartiality of this trial, and I feel sure that nothing which is left to be done by you will impair its general character. Upon both sides it is conceded that whoever killed Alexander W. Rea was guilty of murder in the first degree. In case of a verdict of guilty on an indictment for murder the law requires that the jury shall fix the degree in their verdict. When several are tried together the jury may, if the facts justify it, find one or more guilty and acquit the others. If you discharge your duty conscientiously, as I have no doubt you will, you may defy censure, as I know you would disregard applause. Satisfy your own conscience and render your verdict accordingly. And may unerring wisdom lead you to a correct conclusion.

Immediately upon the close of Mr. Hughes' argument and before the Judge's charge, Mr. Geo. E. Elwell, on behalf of the defendants, read the following paper, which was filed:

"The defendants now at the close of the argument before the jury and before the charge of the court, move the court to discharge the jury, and assign as reasons therefor, that F. W. Hughes, esq., in his closing speech to the jury, misrepresented the proofs, argued matters outside of the testimony in the case intended to excite the fears and prejudices of the jurors, and to procure a verdict contrary to the evidence.

"PATRICK HESTER,
"PATRICK TULLY,
"PETER MCHUGH."

THE VERDICT.

Judge Elwell ended his charge at one o'clock, and Court adjourned to await the decision of the twelve men who held in their hands the fate of the three prisoners. At a little past three o'clock the tolling of the Court House bell gave startling notice that a verdict had been reached, and then ensued such a scene as was never before witnessed in Bloomsburg. In a moment of time the streets were filled, as if by magic, with scores of excited men and women who rushed frantically to the court room to hear the verdict. No one doubted what it was—the short time that the jury had been in consultation precluded the possibility of any other finding than that of "guilty."

The excitement in the court room was intense—every eye was bent on the prisoners until the jury appeared, when they in turn became the objects of the most anxious and excited scrutiny. McHugh was the only one of the prisoners who showed signs of emotion. Judge Elwell cautioned the audience to abstain from any demonstrations, whatever the verdict might be, and then the Clerk of the Court asked the momentous question, "Gentlemen of the jury, in the case of the Commonwealth against Patrick Hester, how do you find?" The solemn silence which ensued was broken by the voice of the foreman of the jury, "Guilty of murder in the first degree." Mr. Elwell asked that the jury be polled, and each member answered "guilty," but before all had answered to their names Mrs. Hester fell fainting from her chair. The long suspense and the bitter ending had proved too much for her strength. The verdicts were taken and Tully and McHugh were in like manner pronounced "guilty of murder in the first degree."

It was indeed a sad scene and one not likely to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The weeping wife and daughters of Hester and the grief stricken, gray haired wife of Tully appealed strongly to the sympathy of all, and many eyes were moist.

With but little delay the prisoners were handcuffed and taken to jail, and the court room was speedily vacated. It is said that when the jury took the first ballot it stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal, and that the second ballot showed twelve for conviction.

There has never before been a conviction for murder in the first degree since Bloomsburg has been the county seat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SMOKE, Soot and Coal Gas. from defective drafts, prevented. No more worry with fires for cooking or heating. Send stamp for circular to HENRY COLFORD, 725 Sansom st., Philadelphia.
Dec29, 76-1y.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day bought at constable's sale, as the property of H. S. Amerman, the following property viz: one cook stove, one parlor stove, one wagon, one single set harness, one cupboard, two beds and bedding, one clock, one cow, twenty yards carpet, one table, six chairs, all of which I have left with the said H. S. Amerman during my pleasure and I hereby caution all persons not to interfere or meddle with the same.

M. A. AMERMAN.

Fishingcreek, Feb. 15th, 1877.
March 2-3w

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Town Property!

The undersigned will offer for sale on
THURSDAY, APRIL 5th, 1877

at two o'clock p. m., the lot of ground on Iron street in the Town of Bloomsburg, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of John Hooper, on the east by an alley, on the south by lot of Mary Clayton, and on the west by Iron street; on which are erected

TWO FRAME HOUSES,

of two stories and one and a half stories respectively.

Good water and fruit trees of superior quality on the lot.

Terms easy and made known on day of sale.

MARY EVANS.

March 2-ts.

SCIRE FACIAS TO CHARGE REAL ESTATE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said County, greeting:

Whereas, Louisa intermarried with A. B. Diddine, Angeline intermarried with I. K. Diddine, Aaron Knorr, Elisha Knorr, Regina Knorr, Joseph Knorr, Mary Knorr by her guardian George Zimmerman, heretofore, to-wit, on the 11th day of September A. D. 1876, in our county Court of Common Pleas, before our Judges at Bloomsburg, recovered judgment against H. C. Freas, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits which were of John Freas, late of your county, deceased, for a certain debt or sum of six hundred and forty-six dollars and seven cents, as also ten dollars and fifteen cents which to the said Louisa Diddine et. al. were adjudged for his costs and charges which he sustained by occasion of the detention of that debt: And whereas the said John Freas died seized of real estate in the said county of Columbia, which descended and came to the said H. C. Freas, William L. Freas, George H. Freas, Hiram B. Freas, John A. Freas, Horace Freas, Isaiah B. Freas, Sallie Ann intermarried with J. W. Eck, and Nancy intermarried with Benjamin Hicks, the heirs of the said John Freas, deceased.

And whereas the said Louisa Diddine et al. have given us to understand that the said judgment remains wholly unpaid and unsatisfied, and has besought us to provide for them a proper remedy And we being willing that what is just in this behalf should be done, do according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, command you that you make known to the said H. C. Freas, William L. Freas, George H. Freas, Hiram B. Freas, John A. Freas, Horace Freas, Isaiah B. Freas, Sallie Ann intermarried with J. W. Eck, and Nancy intermarried with Benjamin Hicks, that they be before our Judges at Bloomsburg at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of February next, to show cause if any they have to know or say, why the said judgment recovered against the said H. C. Freas, administrator, &c., of the said John Freas, deceased, [illegible] be levied and paid out of the said real [illegible] the said John [illegible] have you [illegible]
Witness [illegible]
Judge [illegible]

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 2 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.28 A. M	4.40 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.50 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.57 P. M.
Regular Express	4.46 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

We have sacrificed other matter to publish Judge Elwell's charge this week.

Blue birds and post masters are in jubilant spirits.

Isaiah Hagenbuch is altering his store room on the corner of Main and East streets. When completed it will be a great improvement.

The horses of Milton Hess, drowned some weeks ago at Catawissa, were found recently near the bridge. The harness and sleigh were likewise recovered.

Snow at this time of year is a nuisance. Can anybody imagine a much nastier day than was Saturday last? Answers may be sent to this office.

The wages of sin have not been reduced in Lock Haven, if the times are hard.—*Enterprise.*

Many funerals in Lock Haven of late?

Good roll butter is quoted as low as fifteen cents per pound in the eastern cities but it sells for from twenty five to thirty cents per pound in Bloomsburg. Queer thing—agricultural county, too.

Fashion Notes.—Fur collars are little worn by ladies this season, and this will give rise to many severe coughs and colds. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a certain and safe cure in every case. Price 25 cents.

With the disappearance of the snow banks unsightly ash heaps have come into disagreeable prominence. They should be removed from the alleys and streets as they offend the eye and impede travel.

Palatable Medicines. — Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar-shod over the palate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health and expels disease.—*Waterford (Pa.) Advertiser.*

The Danville *Intelligencer* speaking of the ice on the river, says: "Above Catawissa between the toll bridge and the railroad bridge, it has broken and is dammed up considerably." By whom? the railroad company, the bridge stockholders or the people of Catawissa?

Holders of policies in the Continental Life Insurance Company will do well to call at this office within two weeks from Tuesday, the 6th inst, and see the General Agent of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, who will show them how they can reinsure without loss.

Bixby of the Plymouth *Index* seems bent on suicide through the agency of ice boats. He has taken two trips now and in the last one was dumped into fifteen feet of water. His buoyancy of spirits enabled him to reach the bottom of the boat whence he crawled to solid ice and was saved to journalism—though he spoiled a local item.

The 145th aniversary of the birth of George Washington was not generally observed this year. He was not the kind of man who, if he were now alive, would be much thought of. Bradley, Morton, Wells & Co., are the chaps for this century. Their fathers never would have found out anything about cherry trees—from them at least.

The dwelling house of Hiram McHenry, at Stillwater, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. The fire broke out at about ten o'clock and was caused by a defective flue. Mr. McHenry saved all of his furniture and effects except a few articles in the cellar. The house was of frame two stories in height and had been not long before placed in thorough repair. Loss not known.

Parties living outside of this State who have not paid their subscription up to Oct. 1st, 1876, will have their papers stopped and the bills sent for collection if not paid by April 1st. We cannot afford to pay postage on papers for which we do not receive the price of subscription. Subscribers living outside of this county, but within the State, will receive a similar notice soon, unless many of them respond.

The Court room was filled to overflowing during the last days of the great murder trial. A woman and a little girl fainted on Friday and were taken from the room. The heat was intense and the presence of so large a number of people vitiated the air and gave rise to headaches and faintness. A large number of ladies listened attentively to the arguments of Messrs. Ryon and Hughes.

We are informed that Dr. W. H. Bradley, formerly of the Columbia County *Republican* and subsequently of the *Montour American* has purchased the Wilkes Barre *Record of the Times* and will conduct it as a joint stock concern. Dr. Bradley is a good editor, energetic and earnest in his work and will make the *Record* a first class journal. We wish him abundant success.

Dr. Brower, of the Danville *Record* commenting on some recent actions of the State Legislature, says; "They defeated a resolution giving themselves each a copy of Purdon's Digest, but after enjoying the rare luxury of public approval for two days, they quietly reconsidered it, passed it and gobbled the books! What next?"

Why, the truth would very properly come next, Dr. The Legislature didn't "gobble" the books, because the resolution was killed in the Senate, and the volumes were not forthcoming. What next?

On Tuesday morning last David B Roberts attempted to walk over the D. H. & W. Railroad trestling at Catawissa creek, although advised by the trackmaster at that point not to do so. When part way across he fell into the creek and was drowned. A severe cut was found on his head and it is probable that in his fall he came in contact with a beam, stunning him and rendering him incapable of making any effort to save him. He was a son of the late Cadwallader Rob [illegible] of Montour township, and was about tw [illegible] six years of age.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Pupils were neither tardy nor absent for the month ending Feb 20, 1877 are as follows:

Room 1.—Daniel E. Krumm, Charles Krum [illegible] brose Manhardt, Freddie Frederick, [illegible] Delmer, Clark Hoffman, Peter B. Erv [illegible] les Smith, Stanley Ellis, S. I. W. Stye [illegible] ce W. Fisher, James Rishel, Wm. Tho [illegible] e Harman, Annie Arnold Fanny K [illegible] e Kistler, Lydia John, Cora [illegible] Reeder, Katie Getchy, Anna [illegible]

T. B. Miller, teacher.

[illegible] Joe Reifsnyder, Wm. McNeal, [illegible] harles Cleaver, Geo. Guinn, [illegible] attie Beringer, Susie Walter,

Miss [illegible] Clark, teacher.

It is rather a singular rule for a boarding school that puts a young man on his limits for walking on Sunday with a young lady resident, while female boarders are permitted to promenade daily with strangers.

"Tilden wasn't elected, wasn't he?" says the *Watchman*, and then puts up a lot of figures to show that he was elected by a 'popular majority.' No one knows better than the editors of that sheet that such argument is nonsensical. We don't elect Presidents nowadays by popular majorities. The Electoral College does the business.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

Not much it doesn't. The Electoral College has had mighty little to say as to the result. Wells' Returning Board in Louisiana and Bradley's Board in Washington did the business. Still it is well for the people to know that Mr. Tilden had twenty three majority in the Electoral College and 250,000 popular majority. Throwing out the negro vote Mr. Tilden had 1,000 000 majority of white men's votes. Mind that Mr. *Republican.*

LIFE INSURANCE.

The fact that two or three Life Insurance Companies, under the management of incompetent or dishonest officers, have failed, ought not to be taken as an indication that the whole system is wrong, and that all insurance companies are swindles. In all that has been said about these failing companies and others, not a word has been whispered about the Globe Mutual Insurance Company of New York. We are assured that it stands on a solid foundation. There are many persons in this county holding policies in the Continental Co., and for these we have a word of advice. Do not pay any more premiums on your policy to the Receiver, or any one else, as it cannot make matters better. Do not employ private counsel to look after your dividend, as the fees would be larger than the dividend. Your policy can be transferred to the Globe Mutual on the most favorable and liberal terms and it will be to the interest of all Continental policy holders if they will call at the office of Brockway & Elwell any time within two weeks from next Tuesday, the 6th inst., where they will find Mr Stephen Holbrooke, General Agent of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co., and ascertain how they can be reinsured without loss to them.

LICENSES.

The Danville *Intelligencer* says that the evil of excessive rum drinking in that place is appalling and ascribes as a reason for it, 'the want of circumspection in the courts in granting licenses. The law explicitly declares that before an applicant shall secure a license he must show that he has a domicile of suitable dimensions to accommodate travelers &c." The writer then intimates that applicants are not required to live up to this provision of the law, and licenses are granted promiscuously. The *Intelligencer* either never knew, or else has forgotten that courts are bound by the record. The election of Judges does not relieve the citizen from all duty and responsibility. The law provides for the licensing of drinking places, and it is the duty of the court to see that the law is faithfully carried out, but irregularities must be brought to the notice of the court. All petitions must set forth that the applicants has suitable accommodations, and is a man of good moral character. Any petition that fails to set out the facts will not be considered by a court. The applicant must also give a bond providing for the payment of a penalty if he violates the law. It is the duty of the court to see that the petition is in legal form. It is the duty of citizens to inform the court by legal evidence if the facts in the petition are untrue, and to report any one who violates the law after he has obtained a license. It is the special duty of constables to report any violation of the liquor law. If citizens and officers fail to do their duty it is no fault of the courts. According to the *Intelligencer* the judges of the commonwealth should count the beds in every hotel, and interview each applicant as to his moral character, before granting a license, a proposition equally absurd and impossible. The law goes farther and requires that all applications for licenses shall be published for three weeks before the application is made. This is intended to give citizens notice of the parties who intend to apply, so that if the applicants are not proper persons for the business, and have no suitable accommodations, citizens may be prepared to inform the court to that effect. New places are never licensed until they are proven to be necessary for the travelling public. If the editor of the *Intelligencer*, and other grumblers, would spend their time in getting evidence to satisfy the courts that certain places and persons ought not to be licensed, instead of attempting to cast a responsibility on the judges that the law clearly imposes on citizens, it would be much more to their credit.

Several white military companies of South Carolina, intended to celebrate Washington's birth day by a parade, but Grant hearing of this ordered the commander of the U. S. forces in Columbia to prevent it. Exactly where Grant gets his authority for such unwarrantable exercise of power is not easy to see. He has started a suit against Don Piatt in Washington, for publishing certain matters which infringe upon the law but if Grant himself had paid any respect to the law the country would be in a healthier condition to-day.

A thoughtful correspondent of the New York *Sun*, proposes a subscription to obtain a fine engraving of the Louisiana Returning Board, to be presented to Judge Bradley. If hung up in the Judge's parlor he could gaze on it when he felt lonely and "would then never be without companions of his own kind."

Pain in the Breast.

Kantz P. O., Snyder co., Pa., July 9.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with pain in the breast, accompanied by a severe cough for nearly five years, which has brought me so low that at times I was unable to do anything. After having tried all the various medicines I saw advertised, without the least benefit, I was induced by a friend from Danville to give Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a trial. The first bottle gave me almost immediate relief, and I was soon enabled to do a good day's work. I cheerfully recommend this article to the public as a safe and efficacious remedy for diseases of the lungs. Conrad Kantz.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Greatest Improvement of the Age—Farmers are invited to call at Huber's Foundry, Danville, Pa., or on the Agents and examine the improvement in Plows over the old style of fastening the shares with bolts. In the old style the bolts would become loose, the shares would work and as the entire bearing of the share would be on the mould board, the Plow would always be loose, the bolts would rust fast, rendering it quite difficult to screw the bolts up. In the improvement all this is over come, having a lug on the back part of the share which fits into a slot of the mould board and the land side is dovetailed into the cutter part of the share. A lock on the land side fitting into the beam, and two bolts through the land side is all that is required to make it the most complete arrangement for fastening on the share ever yet discovered. The strength of the share is greater because of its bearing being more divided, the Plow is stronger and the share cannot work loose. Farmers who have seen it pronounce it the best arrangement they have ever known. To be convinced of this, call and judge for yourself.

AGENTS:

D. A. Creasy, Bloom. Geo. Raber, Nescopeck. Layton Runyon, & Co. Bloom. Henry W. Hagenbuch, Light Street. A. B. Cleaver, Catawissa.

Whitmire & Ervan, Whitmire's. S. Huber & Sons, Manufacturers, Danville, Pa.

Feb. 23 2w

What a blessing to the poor would be such a wholesome purifier and preventive of contagion as Glenn's Sulphur soap could it be distributed among them. Why don't some philanthropist act on this hint. Depot, Crittenton's, No, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. March.

Business Notices

Wanted:—2000 bushels of Corn; the highest market price paid for same in cash. Taken in lots of 25 bushels or more. Call on or address

H. W. Aul,
Espy Station, Pa.

Gents' fancy Slippers at McKinney's.

Appleton "A" Muslin 9 cts. per yard by the bolt at Lutz & Sloan's.

Spring Calico coming in at I. W. Hartman's.

Real Estate for rent by M. Wynkoop on Third Street, Bloomsburg. Mar. 2, 3w

A brick house and lot on Centre street for sale. Inquire of I. S. Kuhn.

Hill bleached muslin yard wide, 10 cts. per yard at Lutz & Sloan's.

25 pieces Ginghams 9 to 20 cents at I. W. Hartman's.

Mrs. Milton Charles, Exchange Block, has just received a lot of delicious Milwaukee and Cincinnati Beer to which she asks the attention of lovers of a good article. The best of ale and beer always on hand.

Fresh Butter 30 cents at I. W. Hartman's.

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

Marr buys Potatoes and Chickens.

Look to your interest and buy your Dry Goods and Groceries for cash at I. W. Hartman's.

What to wear and how to wear it, is the question now engrossing the public mind. Full information can be obtained by calling at the Clothing Store of D. Lowenberg.

Ladies' Rubbers at McKinney's.

Eggs 16 cents at I. W. Hartman's.

Buy your Boots and Shoes at McKinney's for he still "holds the fort," and sells Goods at "hard pan" prices.

New Calicoes, 7, 8, and 9 cents per yard at Lutz & Sloan's.

Domestic Paper Fashions; the only one changed four times a year. I. W. Hartman, Agent.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. Neal & Bro., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palatable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

Moyer Brothers,
July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

The World's Choice.

A Centennial Decision.

Competent judges representing the civilized people of the world appointed for the knowledge of particular art or sciences, convened at Philadelphia for six months to decide upon the comparative merits of the various inventions of mankind, awarded to the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, after a careful test and comparison of this remarkable remedy with ordinary porous and other kinds of plasters, the highest and only medal, above all foreign and American competitors, on the ground of its great superiority over other plasters, and its wonderful pain relieving strengthening and curative properties. Remember that this decision was made by four practical and skilled physicians.

Remember that no nostrum was allowed to be exhibited at the Centennial. Remember when you are suffering from any ache or pain that Benson's Capcine Plaster is the best remedy ever devised for all external difficulties.

Seabury & Johnson,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, N. Y.
May 19, '76 1y.

BENSON'S
CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS,
A great improvement on ordinary porous plasters.

RELIEVES PAIN AT ONCE.
THE BEST
Strengthening Plaster Known.
CURES QUICKLY
Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Lame and Weak Back,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
Spinal and Kidney Complaints,
all aches and pains of a local nature.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.
May 19 76-1y Seabury & Johnson,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, N.Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is hereby informed that they can obtain the latest styles at lowest prices in all kinds of Spring Clothing, School Suits for Boys, Pretty Suits for Children, Nobby Suits for Youths, all of the latest styles and at the lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of weak stomachs, general debility, indigestion, diseases of the stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron we possess—citrate of magnetic oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—yellow Peruvian bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of dyspepsia and debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles, or six bottles for $5. Try this valuable medicine and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular with a treatise on all kinds of worms, advice free. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, which will do the work. Price $1 It never fails to remove all kinds, from children or grown persons. Directions with it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend Ex. and Alias Levari Facias to the Sheriff of Columbia county directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock on

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1877,

The following real estate, situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penna., bounded and described as follows: On the north by the D. L. & W. Rail Road, east by lot of Peter Billmeyer, south by Seventh street, and west by Bloomsburg Gas Co., containing three-fourths of an acre, more or less, whereon are erected a large two story brick foundry and machine shop, a frame ware house, frame blacksmith shop, frame car shop, together with engine and boilers, lathes, fans, planers, drill press, belts pulleys, grind-stone, boring machines, flasks, patterns, and all fixtures and belongings thereto—the property of Turnbach & Hess.

ALSO,

All that house and lot situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penna., bounded on the west by East street of said town, southwardly by an alley, northwardly by lot of Charles Savage eastwardly by an alley; whereon are erected a brick dwelling house, and outbuildings—the property of Samuel Turnbach.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Turnbach & Hess and Samuel Turnbach.

ALSO,

The following described property, to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner of land belonging to David Creasy, thence north four and one-half degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight perches to a stone, thence by other land belonging to Adam Creasy north seventy-five and one-half degrees east eighty perches to a stone, thence by land of John Brown south fourteen and three-quarter degrees east one hundred and ninety-seven perches to a stone, thence by land of John Engle north seventy-three degrees west one hundred and forty-five perches to the place of beginning; containing ninety-nine acres, one hundred and forty-six perches and allowance.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John R. Yohe and Amelia Yohe, his wife.

ALSO,

The following real estate, situate in township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of Benjamin Warner, on the east by land of Benjamin Eves and others, on the south by land of William Masters, on the west by land of William Cox and others; containing sixty acres, more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, a barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of William Fairman.

ALSO,

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: fronting on Fifth street of said town, and adjoining lot of Henry Wolf on the east, an alley on the south, Catharine street on the west, and said Fifth street on the north, said lot being about ninety feet on said Fifth street, and two hundred feet, more or less, in depth, whereon are erected a frame two story dwelling house, frame stable, and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Clark M. Brown.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of land situate in the town of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by Third street, on the north by lot of M. A. Brown, on the west by an alley, on the south by Isaiah John, said lot being in front fifty feet and in depth two hundred and ten feet, whereon is erected a two story house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of James D. Brown.

ALSO,

All those two certain lots of ground situate in the village of Georgetown, Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, numbered forty-three (43) and forty-four (44) in the plan of lots laid out by George P. Driesbach, bounded as follows: On the north by Second street, on the south by an alley, on the east by Elm street, on the west by School street; each of said lots containing fifty (50) feet front on Second street and extending back one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the alley.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of C. W. Boone.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs, at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
March 2, 1877. Sheriff.

ROLLINS & HOLMES,

have removed to Evans' Block, Main Street.

Extra heavy Tin Wire, also

AWNINGS AND TENTS

of every description manufactured by

Rollins & Holmes.

Galvanized Iron Cornice

designed and manufactured by

Rollins & Holmes.

ARGAND HOT BASE STOVES

the best and most economical in the market.

Rollins & Holmes.

RANGES.

The BARSTOW ELEVATED Oven Range, the LION and EMPRESS Portable Ranges have no equal.

Rollins & Holmes.

STEAM.

Public and private buildings heated by steam. A variety of

Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings,

constantly on hand.

Rollins & Holmes.

PLUMBING & GAS FITTING

promptly done

Rollins & Holmes.

Feb 1, '77—tf

Business Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Letter Heads,
Bill Heads,
Posters, &c., &c.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the Columbian Office.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.
Dec. 8, '76-4m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF WM. BARBER, DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of the Administrator, among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, Penn'a., on Saturday the 24th day of March 1878, when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
Feb. 23, 1877-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale of the personal property of Samuel Turnbach and S. M. Hess, late trading as Turnbach & Hess.

The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of the personal property of Turnbach & Hess among the parties entitled to receive the same will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Samuel Knorr, in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons having claims against the said estate, are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

H. C. BITTENBENDER,
Feb 23, '76.-4w. Auditor.

PATENTS secured for mechanical devices, trade marks, designs and compounds. Labels registered; Infringements, reissues and interferences will receive prompt attention.

INVENTORS should send us a model or sketch of their invention, and we will give our opinion as to its patentability free of charge. Fees moderate and **no charge until patent is secured.**

We will upon contingent fee, prosecute cases that have been REJECTED by the Patent Office.

We have clients in every State in the Union, and invite inquiry through your Congressman as to our standing before the Patent Office.

Send for circular for further information, terms and references. Established in 1868.

EDSON BROS.,

Solicitors of U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS,
711 G. Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Feb 23, '77,-3m

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, the undersigned Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Abraham Miller will expose to Public Sale at the

"WILLIAMS HOTEL"

in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia county, on the

24th uay of March, A. D., 1877,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described Pieces or Parcels of land with the appurtenances, situate in said Borough of Berwick, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit:

One piece situated on an alley east of Front street between Market and Mulberry streets, beginning on corner of alley opposite the premises of Mrs. Seely, thence along said alley south easterly fifty feet more or less to lot of H. M. Hockman thence by said Hockman's lot on line parallel with said alley thirty feet more or less to lot of Mrs. Seely, thence by same fifty feet more or less to first described alley, thence by same thirty feet more or less to place of beginning on which is erected a frame Lumber Shed. Also one other piece of land situate in the Borough aforesaid beginning on the corner of Third and Vine streets, thence by Vine street ninety-nine feet to Walp lot, thence by Walp lot one hundred and forty feet to Grant street, thence by Grant street ninety-nine feet to Third street, thence by same one hundred and forty feet to place of beginning, the same being two vacant lots. Also, all that piece of land situate on Grant street aforesaid bounded by land of M. W. Jackson north-west, on the south by an alley, east by Third street, on the north by Grant street, containing one acre and a quarter more or less. Also, that piece or parcel of land situate on Oak street, bounded on the east by lot of Arthur Oliver, north by an alley, west by land of M. W. Jackson and on the south by Oak street, containing one in lot. Also One other piece of land situate on 2d street in said borough bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of lot number ninety-three on Second street thence by the same one hundred and eight -one and-a-half feet to Third st., thence by the same 99 feet to lot number 110, thence by the same onehundred and eighty-one and-a-half feet to Second street thence by the same ninety-nine feet to the place of beginning, the same being lots number "one hundred and one" and "ninety-four," as marked and numbered in plan of said Borough on which are erected

A FRAME AND A PLANK HOUSE.

Also, one other piece or parcel of land situate in said Borough, beginning at a corner of lot number twenty-one on the south side of Front street, thence by Front street forty-nine and-a half feet to lot number twenty-five, thence by lot number twenty-five one hundred and sixty feet, thence by a line parallel with Front street forty-nine and-a-half feet to lot number twenty-one, thence by lot number twenty-one one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning, being lot number twenty-two (Water lot) as marked and numbered in plan of said town, on which is erected a two-story

DOUBLE FRAME HOUSE.

One other piece or parcel of land in said Borough on Front street between Market and Mulberry street beginning on Front street at line of said Miller thence along Front street ten feet to line of H. M. Hockman, thence along said Hockman's line eighty feet, thence to line of said Miller ten feet, thence along line of said Miller eighty feet to Front street. Also all that lot of ground situate on Front street being contiguous in-lots marked and numbered in the plan of the said town numbers "Fifteen and sixteen" lot No. 15 beginning at the corner of lot number Five on Front street thence along the same forty-nine and-a-half feet to corner of in lot No 16, thence along the same one hundred and eighty one and-a-half feet to the corner on Second street, thence by the same forty-nine and-a-half feet to the corner of lot No. 5, thence by the same one hundred eighty-one and-a-half feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 16 beginning at the corner of lot No. 15 aforesaid on Front street, thence along the same forty-nine and a-half feet to corner of lot number seventeen, thence by the same one hundred eighty-one and-a-half feet to Second street thence along Second street forty-nine and-a-half feet to the corner of lot No. 15, aforesaid, thence along the same one hundred eighty-one and-a-half feet to the place of beginning, together containing sixty-six perches of ground on which are erected a

Brick Dwelling House, Brick Store, Brick Drug Store, Frame Ware House,

Frame Stable, and other out-buildings; and also all that piece or parcel of land on Front street aforesaid on south-west side of lot of H. M. Hockman, thence along Front street twenty-two feet to line of lot of A. B. Wilson's heirs, thence by the same sixty feet, thence to lot of H. M. Hockman on a line parallel with Front street twenty-two feet, thence by the same sixty-six feet to the place of beginning on which is erected a

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE

and out-buildings (the last piece of land herein described is incumbered with a mortgage in favor of R. W. M. Low in the sum of one thousand dollars.)

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE AS FOLLOWS: Ten per cent of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. The last described piece to be sold subject to the mortgage of R. W. M. Low and the interest due on the same.

J. W. EVANS,
M. E. Jackson & Son, Assignee.
Attorneys.
Berwick, Pa., Feb. 23, 1877-4w

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to.

HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
Druggists, Washington, D. C.
Oct. 6, '76,-1y. B & W

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE, & CO., Augusta, Maine.
March 16, '76-1y

Useful Holiday Gift.
SIMPLE, DURABLE, CHEAP
BRANSON KNITTERS,
$20.
Make Best Hosiery at least Cost.
Salesroom for Machines, Hosiery, Yarns &c.
157 N. EIGHTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dec21-4m C, W & Co.

COE, WETHERILL & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS

Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
BLOOM POOR DISTRICT

From February 18, 1876 to February 8, 1877.

WM. KREAMER, acting Treasurer for Thomas Creveling.

DR.

To cash received on Bloom duplicate 1875	165 72
" " Scott " "	217 32
" " Greenwood " "	296 78
" " Sugarloaf " "	150 00
" " Bloom " 1876	1,048 69
" " Scott " "	151 00
" " Greenwood " "	185 9[illegible]
" " Sugarloaf " "	......
" " for shoats	68 00
" " for beef and calf	98 8[illegible]
" " for cloverseed	57 65
" " for hay, butter & hides	59 22
" " for pine pole	1 00
" " of Centre township	116 00
" " Danville Poor District	6[illegible] 34
" " for unseated lands	27 01
	$2,747 53

CR.

By balance due Treasurer from last settlement	137 [illegible]1
" orders redeemed	2,456 45
" commission on same	61 41
" am't. in Treasurer's hands	92 68
	$2,747 53

Examined and certified,
OSCAR P. ENT, } Directors
THOS. CREVELING, }

Examined by us at the Directors' request and found correct.

Wm. Krickbaum,
Jno. K. Grotz,
Auditors.

Directors of the Poor in account with Bloom, Scott, Greenwood and Sugarloaf townships.

DR.

To unpaid orders outstanding	579 04
" balance on Bloom duplicate 1875	2[illegible]8 46
" " Scott " "	282 22
" " Greenw'd " "	457 38
" " Sugarloaf " "	243 10
" amount of Bloom duplicate 1876	1,468 29
" " Scott " "	523 79
" " Greenwood " "	371 5
" " Sugar oaf " "	154 40
" am't. received for produce, &c., sold as Treasurer's report	433 02
	$4,841 30

CR.

By balance paid Treasurer as last report	137 01
" outstanding orders redeemed	60 30
" exon. and com. on Bloom duplicate 1875	162 74
" " " Scott " "	64 90
" " " Greenwood " "	60 6
" " " Sugarloaf " "	72 29
" balance due on Sugarloaf duplicate 1875	40 51
" balance due on Bloom duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	419 70
" balance due on Scott duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	372 79
" balance due on Greenwood duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	186 50
" balance due on Sugarloaf duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	154 40
" commission to treasurer	61 41
" am't paid outside relief, including coal	273 80
" am't. paid for tramps	21 30
" am't. pd. Danville Asylum for G. W. Fox	129 17
" am't. paid for orders of relief	8 50
" am't. paid for medical attendance	42 25
" am't paid for medicine	24 50
" am't. paid for 4 coffins	16 00
" am't. paid for Attorney fees	30 00
" am't. pd. for publishing annual statem't	45 00
" am't. paid for auditing " "	10 00
" am't. paid for making duplicates	10 85
" am't. for taxes	87 91
" am't. paid for roller and plow	48 60
" am't. paid for painting and repairs	262 18
" am't. paid for fencing and posts	89 35
" am't. pd. for oats, seed wheat and cloverseed	62 17
" am't. paid for manure	10 00
" Elias Ult 8 mo. salary as steward	200 00
" Thos. McBride 9 mo. salary as steward	525 00
" Directors and Secretary	200 00
" am't. paid on house and lot C. Long	89 00
" miscellaneous expenses including merchants' and mechanics' bills	691 21
	$4,841 30

Examined and certified,
Wm. Krickbaum,
Jno. K. Grotz,
Auditors.

OUTSIDE RELIEF.

Am't. paid for Mrs. Lewis, Bloom	12 00
" " Jno. Johnson "	25 50
" " G. Bowers "	8 73
" " F. Lunger "	29 42
" " Z. Moore "	3 5[illegible]
" " Mrs. Jones "	2 68
" " Mrs. Sewel "	2 29
" " Thos. Bird (Scott)	37 03
" " — ample "	9 00
" " Mrs. Eckard "	6 05
" " G. Younger, Greenwood	9 00
" " Mrs. Bogart "	10 00
" " B. Iten,	17 15
" " Mrs. Rouch, Danville	81 25
" " tramps	21 30
	$295 10

Value of Real Estate and Personal Property belonging to the district.

By farm and buildings valued at	$16,000 00
" household furniture	275 00
" farming utensils	600 00
" 2 horses, 9 head cattle, 24 hogs	580 00
" grain on hand	274 62
" 18 acres wheat and rye in ground at $8	128 00
" hay, cornfodder and poultry	195 00
" pork, lard and potatoes	462 50
" balance on Bloom duplicate less exoneration and commission 1876	419 70
" balance on Scott duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	372 79
" balance on Greenwood duplicate 1876 less exoneration and commission	186 50
" balance on Sugarloaf duplicate '76 less exoneration and commission	154 40
" balance on Sugarloaf duplicate '75	40 81
" Catharine Long property in Bloomsburg	600 00
" Greenage property in Scott	50 00
" amount in Treasurer's hands	92 68
	$20,442 00

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.

To orders outstanding	579 04
" amount in favor of the district	19,862 96
	$20,442 00

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

80 bushels wheat at $1 50	120 00
322 bushels oats at 35	112 70
8 bushels rye a 75	6 00
1429 bushels corn ears at 25	357 25
156 bushels potatoes at $1 00	156 00
3742 sheaves corn stalks at 5	[illegible]
15 bundles rye straw at 10	2 00
18 tons hay at $12 00	216 00
456 heads cabbage at 5	22 80
458 lbs. butter at 25	114 50
204 doz. eggs at 18	36 90
588 lbs beef at 8	47 04
3[illegible] lbs. pork at 7½	291 25
21 shoats	251 00
2 bushel timothy seed at 2½	5 00
5 bushels onions at 80	4 00
10 bushels cloverseed at 7 50	75 00
	$2006 96

Number of paupers remaining at last report	17
Number of paupers admitted during year	16
Number of paupers discharged during year	8
Number of paupers died during year	4
Number of paupers remaining in P. House	21

WM. KREAMER, } Directors
OSCAR P. ENT, } of the
THOS. CREVELING, } Poor.
Feb. 23, 1877.

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.

PRINTING PRESSES FROM $1 TO 350. SEND 10 CTS. TO W. Y. EDWARDS, 36 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK.

CEDAR VATS AND TANKS.—for brewers, dyers, chemists, manufacturers and private dwellings. GEO. J. BURKHART & CO., Buttonwood St., below Broad.
June 9-48w.

RUBBER GOODS of every description, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO. 724 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Agents National Rubber Co.
June 9-48w.

ZELL'S
ENCYCLOPEDIA.

New Revised Edition.—150,000 articles, 3,000 engravings, and 18 splendid maps. The BEST BOOK of universal knowledge in the language. Now in course of publication. SPECIMEN with map sent for 20 cents. AGENTS WANTED.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Phila.
Apr 18—1y.

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
BEST AND CHEAPEST
PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET,
Barclay St., NEW YORK.
Aug. 11, '76.-48w K

ATTENTION ALL.
GREAT FAILURE
OF THE
MILTON GOLD JEWELRY
Company in London.

WE ARE THE ONLY FIRM WHO SELL MILTON GOLD. TAKE NO NOTICE OF OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS OFFERING MILTON GOLD, AS THEY ARE NOTHING BUT COMMON PLATED WARE.—The entire stock of the Milton Gold Jewelry Co., is consigned to us to raise money as soon as possible. Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD Jewelry it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert jeweler to discover Milton Gold from Virgin Gold. These goods are not BRASS or PLATED but MILTON GOLD. The following articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of

50 CENNS

ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with Independence Hall engraved.
ONE SET SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS.
ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN.
ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, latest patterns.
ONE COLLAR BUTTON.
ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, very heavy.

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for $4.50, by mail, post-paid for 50 cents, or 4 sample lots for $1.50.

We also put up lots for $1, $2, $3 and $5, and for $15 we send each of the five lots and ONE SOLID SILVER WATCH, FREE.

Address all orders to

JOLLY & CO.,
Importers of Watches and Jewelry,
619 Broadway, New York City.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.
Feb. 9, 1877-13w K

PAPER BAGS
FOR SALE
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877,

A building located on a lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Espy, in the township of Scott, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Main st, of said village, and adjoining a lot occupied by John C. Creveling on the west, lot of Mood & Creveling on the east, and an alley on the north, containing in width fifty feet and in depth one hundred and seventy-three feet more or less. It is a two story frame dwelling house, the said building is built in the shape of an L being twenty three feet front, thirty-two feet on the west side, thirty-two feet in the rear, sixteen feet east, nine feet on the south and sixteen feet on the east.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Lloyd Mason Pettit.

ALSO,

All the following real estate situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, bounded on the north by lot of A. B. Fortner, south by lot of Patrick Murphy, east by an alley and on the west by Locust avenue, said lot being 25 feet front, 140 feet in depth whereon is erected a frame stable, bake oven and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Hannon.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Catawissa township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by a street, on the east by an alley, on the south by Fourth st., and on the west by lot of — Brown being one lot of ground on which is erected a dwelling house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of M. A. Brown.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs, at striking down of sale, otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Feb. 23, 1877. ts

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN pursuance of an order of Delano C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charlotte Eyer, late of Catawissa, Pennsylvania, but leaving assets within the city and county of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 98 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of June next.

Dated, New York, the seventh day of December, 1876.

FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER,
Dec15-6m Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM JOHNSON, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of William Johnson late of the Twp. of Greenwood, county of Columbia, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Ira Johnson of same twp. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned executor without delay.

IRA JOHNSON,
Feb. 9, 1877-6w.* Executor.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned will sell at private sale

A VALUABLE FARM,

situated in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county bounded by lands of John Rantz, Samuel Rhone, Joseph Coleman's heirs, Charles Ash, Daniel Karns and William Hulme, containing about

150 ACRES,

of which about 115 acres are cleared, on which is erected

A GOOD FRAME HOUSE,

FRAME BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also

A GOOD ORCHARD,

on the premises

Terms will be made known by calling on the undersigned, or by addressing him at Still Water, Pa.

MATHIAS KLINE.
Feb2-3m

G. T. T.,
OR THE
Wonderful Adventures of a Pullman,
Rev. E. E. Hale's great story in
THE CHRISTIAN UNION.
Rev. H. W. Beecher and Lyman Abbott, Editors.
Beecher's Sermons,
and Abbott's Sunday-school Lessons every week.
All the best Contributors in the country.

$3.00 per year. To clergymen, $2.50. Three months on trial, 75 cents. Agents wanted. Send stamp for sample copy. Address HORATIO C. KING, Publisher, 27 Park Place, New York.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

What The President
OF A BANK
SAYS.

Hass' Expectorant is no humbug. I would not be without it if it would cost five dollars a bottle.
J. H. HOOVER, Pres. Citizens' National Bank, Ashland, Pa.

A JUST VERDICT.

I have dispensed Hass' Expectorant among my patients, and it has proved more efficacious than any other medicine of its class that I have been using in my medical career. And even in my own case, in very obstinate pulmonary diseases, I derived the greatest benefit from the Expectorant. I have always been very repugnant to the use of any secret nostrums or patent medicines, but the universal reputation of the Expectorant has induced me to give it a fair trial, and not only have I realized its reputed virtues and merits, but even more than my most sanguine expectations. Hoping that every one may convince himself by his own trial, and that the Expectorant may reach the thousands who may be benefited by it. Truly yours,
I. LEO. MINGLE, M. D., Green Briar, Pa.

THE BEST.

Hass' Expectorant is the best cough medicine I ever used. H. R. HAVEN, Trenton, N. J.
Sold by all dealers at 50 cents per bottle.
Jan. 19, '77-3m

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete Outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.
Sept. 8, '76.-11m.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to take out patents, or desiring information from the United States Patent Office should consult F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. Examinations free. NO PATENT NO PAY. Send for Circular.

IVINS' PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS Adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for Circular. [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

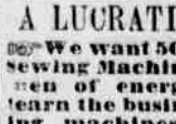
Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

25 FANCY CARDS 15 styles with name 10 cts. post paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens.Co. N.Y.
Feb. 16, '77.-4w d

POLICY-HOLDERS
OF THE
Continental, Security, New Jersey Life
And other doubtful INSURANCE COMPANIES
TAKE NOTICE.
THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
(Chartered 1835) offers special terms for reinsurance.
Marston and Wakelin, Gen. Ag'ts, 133 S. 4th street, Phila. March 2, '77-4w d

TRIFLING
WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
Put up only in Blue boxes.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.
March 2, '77-4w D

$200 A Month. AGENTS WANTED on our THREE GREAT $2 BOOKS. The Story of
CHARLEY ROSS.
a full account of this Great Mystery, written by his Father, beats Robinson Crusoe in thrilling interest. The Illustrated Hand-Book to all Religions, at Complete Account of all denominations and sects. 300 Illustrations. Also the ladies' medical guide, by Dr. Pancoast, 100 illustrations. These books sell at sight. Male and Female Agents coin money on them. Particulars free. Copies by mail $2 each. John E. Potter & Co., Phila. March 24, '77-4w d


ALCOTT'S NEW IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEEL

Alcott's Water Wheel
Awarded the Centennial Medal.

The most practical, simple, and effective. Its superior advantage at partial gate is universally acknowledged. Address,
T. C. ALCOTT & SON,
Mfrs. of Wheels and Mill Machinery, Mount Holly, N. J.
We will give manufacturing rights. Mar. 2-4w d

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling sewing machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to ability, character and qualifications of the Agent. For particulars, address

Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago.
827 & 829 Broadway, New York, or New Orleans, La.
March 2, '77-4w d

A HOME AND FARM
OF YOUR OWN,
On the line of a GREAT RAILROAD with good markets both EAST and WEST.
Now is the time to secure it

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full information also "THE PIONEER" sent free to all parts of the world.
Address, O. F. DAVIS,
Land Com. U. P. R. R.
March 2, '77-4w d OMAHA, NEB.

THE HOPE OF REWARD
is what induces so many people in search of
SPLENDID FARMING LAND
to go to Michigan, and select from the
ONE MILLION OF ACRES
of the land grant of the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co.

Strong soils, sure crops, plenty of timber, no droughts, grasshoppers, or chinch bugs. Pure water, running streams, ready markets, civilization and schools. Railroad runs through centre of grant. Price from $4 to $10 per acre. Send for our illustrated pamphlet, full of facts in German and English. Say in what paper you saw this notice. Address

W. O. HUGHART, Land Comm'r.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Title Perfect. March 2, 1877-3m d

INSURANCE MEN! TAKE NOTICE.
AGENT WANTED
—FOR THE—
New England Mutual Life Ins. CO.
The oldest mutual in the country. Chartered 1835.
LIBERAL TERMS GIVEN.
MARSTON & WAKELIN, General Agents,
133 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 16 '77 4w. D

BIG BEST Milton Gold Jewelry Combination out. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' handsome brooch, ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set spiral studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' Par[illegible] [illegible] above articles sent, post-paid, for 50 cts. have been retailed for $6. Bankrupt stock and must be sold. Solid Milton Gold Watches, $10 each, for speculative purposes, good timers, equal in appearance to a $200 genuine gold. "His reputation for honesty fair dealing and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city."—N. Y. Day Book, Dec. 16, 1876.
Feb. 16 '77 4w. POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN AS CASH. F. STOCKMAN, 27 BOND ST., New York. D

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the Columbian Office.

J. Weaver & Co's. Adv'ts.

NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. M. A. Young, 261 Bowery, N. Y.
Feb. 16 4w. W

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oc. 15,'75-. C. W. MILLER, Sc

SMOKY CHIMNEYS and defective drafts cured, fuel saved, and heat increased with the Spiral Draft. Send stamp for circular to HENRY COLFORD, 726 Sansom St., Phil'a, Pa.
Dec. 29,'76.-1y.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE
AT THE OFFICE OF,
N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
733 Sansom St., PHILADELPHIA,
Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

A CAPITAL
NEW NOVEL,
ENTITLED
"Out of the Cage,"

just published. A deeply interesting new novel by G. W. Owen, whose other works have been so successful and so widely read. Cloth bound; price $1.50. Sold by all booksellers. G. W. CARLETON & CO. Publishers, New York City.
Feb. 9, 1877-8w K

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

Arch Street, between 7th and 8th Sts., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Dear Sir:—Since the close of the Exhibition the St. Cloud has been re-painted and frescoed, parlors re-furnished, new carpets, &c. The house in all its appointments is unsurpassed for comfort; the culinary department being excelled by none. During the Centennial the St. Cloud adhered to its regular rates, and endeavored to extend the same comforts to its patrons as it had previously; in this particular it stood alone.

Mr. G. W. Mullin has associated with him his son, Geo. S. Mullin, and Edward L. Bean, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., under the firm name of G. W. Mullin & Co.

Thanking you for past patronage and hoping to extend the hospitalities of the St. Cloud with the same encouragement as in the past, we are, respectfully,

$3.00 PER DAY.
JOSH. D. BARRE, Room Clerk.
J. T. SKILES, Cashier.
Feb. 16 1m.

G. W. MULLIN & CO.

BLOOM IRON WORKS,

HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;

East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of repairs, such as Mold boards Points, Landsides Bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publicans rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

Agricultural.

Paint Your Farm Implements.

Millions of dollars are lost annually in the United States, by neglect to paint farm wagons, plows, harrows, &c. These things if well painted and kept under cover when not in use, will last three times as long as they will when not repainted after two or three years of use. Any farmer can paint these things. All that is needed is Venetian red and linseed oil, half raw and half boiled, then wash the implement to be painted thoroughly, and proceed to apply the paint. Even pleasure carriages can be nicely painted at about one-tenth the cost when painted by the carriage-maker. A farmer says: "After paying twenty dollars every other year to the carriage maker for painting and varnishing my buggy, and being without the use of it for fifteen days while at the shop, I concluded to inquire into the matter a little, believing all that a farmer can do toward keeping his farm tools and machinery in order should be done at home. We too often employ the machine to mend our harness, when we can do it quite as well, though at all times not quite so smoothly. The next time my buggy needed painting, I called at the carriage shop, and inquired what they would paint it for. They would clean and put on one coat of paint and varnish for fifteen dollars and for all necessary repairs in wood, iron or leather, they would charge at the rate of thirty cents an hour, and add the value of the materials used; for two coats of paint and one of varnish, twenty dollars and two weeks' time to do the work in. I concluded to paint and varnish it myself, and the result was that it cost me in paint and varnish only $1.50, and the work was done as well, as I could see, as they would have done it. I gave it two coats of black carriage paint and one coat of varnish.

Eggs in Winter.

Some people imagine that if they can force their fowls to lay a good many eggs in winter, there is a clear profit derived of the value of every egg produced over what would be laid if no special pains had been taken to increase the laying; but that is not so. We can get but a certain number of eggs from each hen in a year, say 150. Now suppose that we use no means to stimulate them to lay in cold weather, and they average 50 each from December 1 to April 1, and lay 100 eggs thereafter up to the next December. Then suppose that by keeping the fowls warm and feeding them with egg producing food, we can make them lay 100 eggs from December to April, should we gain 50 eggs by this result? Not at all, because the fowls would not lay well in the spring and summer, owing to have exhausted their egg-producing vitality in some degree during the winter, and about all that is gained by forcing fowls to lay in cold weather is the difference in the value of eggs in the winter season, and that of spring and summer. To the question "what will cause hens to lay freely in winter?" I will say, that there is no certain way to make all breeds, under all circumstances lay freely. Some fowls need rest from laying, and nothing that one can do, in some cases, seems to have any good effect on them. They should be kept moderately warm, should be fed on a variety of grain, as corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, &c., with a warm mash of meal of some kind daily, seasoned strongly with cayenne pepper. Then they should have ground oyster shells, or old mortar, gravel, pounded charcoal, and fresh water daily, and that is all you can do to advantage.

Raise Your Own Cows.

A writer in the Berks and Schuylkill *Journal* says:

Many dairymen sell their calves, and buy cows when wanted, but that is not a good practice, as I claim that cows can be raised cheaper than they can be bought—that is, really good cows, which have a large flow of milk, and are a breed or grade valuable for beef. Dairymen should breed from stock that is extra valuable for milk. Such cows are obtained by degrees; they may be grades or pure bloods; but when obtained, it is very unwise to sell the calves of such cows to the butchers, because in a few years one runs out of such good stock, if he sells his calves, and then he is compelled to take cows of an inferior grade as first class cows are seldom offered for sale. It does not follow that when good cows are obtained their calves will always make equally good milkers; but like generally produces like, and farmers can generally keep up the good qualities of their dairy stock better by raising than purchasing their cows. For milk and also for beef, a short horn and Ayrshire grade, or a short horn bull crossed on Ayrshire cows make very valuable stock. An old and feeble cow should never be bred, if her calves are to be raised, as disease is hereditary. In regard to the points of a good cow, in order to perpetuate a healthy constitution in her offspring, I annex the following from the journal of the Royal agricultural society of England: "The head small muzzle fine and tapering, nostrils large and open, the eyes full and lustrous, the ears small and not too thick, the head well set on the neck, the distance between the ears and the angle of the jaws short, but the width behind the ears considerable (no dairy cow should have a short thick neck), the chest wide and deep, the girth, taken immediately behind the shoulders should correspond with length from behind the ears to the rise of the tail, the carcass of a barrel shape, for thin, flat-ribbed animals eat largely, thrive badly, and are usually liable to diarrhœa; there should be but little space between the last rib and the hip, the quarters large, the measurement from the prominence of the haunch backward to the rise of the tail and downward to the hock as great as possible, the lower part of the haunch thick and broad, the hide thick and pliant, smallness of bone is a sure indication of early maturity and aptitude for fattening."

Cow Music.

The cow has at least four tones or lows. First there is her alarmed or distressed low, when deprived of her calf or separated from her mates—her low of affection. Then there is her call of hunger, a petition for food, sometimes full of impatience, or her answer to the farmer's call, full of eagerness. Then there is that peculiar frenzied bawl she utters on smelling blood, which causes every member of the herd to lift its head and hasten to the spot—the native cry of the clan. When she is gored or in great danger she bawls also, but that is different. And lastly, there is that long, sonorous volley she lets off on the hills or in the yard, or along the highways, and which seems to be expressive of a kind of unrest and vague longing—the longing of the imprisoned for her lost identity. She sends her voice forth so that the God on Mount Olympus can hear her plaint. She makes this sound in the morning, especially in the spring as she goes forth to graze.—*Galaxy.*

Humorous.

The excuse a base ball nine put in last autumn for non-appearance on the field was that "the pitcher was full."

Montenegro has proposed to treat, and there is some curiosity to know what the Sultan will take.

Mr. Hell recently died at Salt Lake City. Hope there'll be no attempt made to raise him.

A party who bought a picture of a dead duck at a recent sale is now anxious to have the seller take his canvass back.

An old man in Texas has just cut four teeth, though he is a long way past his fourteeth year.

This country is shipping meat clear to New Guinea. The cannibals there recently ate up a Nevada man.

A Harrisburg exchange tells us "butchers are coming down in price." What is a good fat butcher worth, anyhow?

An Illinois girl took something to get rid of her freckles. The freckles disappeared—under ground the day she was buried.

It costs $100 to get drunk in Texas. The uncollected fines of last year from this source alone amount to $1,549,672,327,000,000,000.

Why are ladies kissing each other an emblem of Christianity? Because they are doing unto each other as they would men should do unto them.

The old man's toast—"It's hard work to keep your sons in check while they're young it's harder to keep them in checks when they grow older."

There is at the present time in the Mexican treasury the sum of seventeen cents in specie. It has slipped into a crevice, and cannot be got at.

A bill was introduced in the Nevada Legislature by a Chinaman. It was a wash bill against one of the members, and was lobbied through by its author.

Shoe Dealer.—"I find we have no No. twelve shoes; but here's a pair of large nines." Customer—"Nines! Do you take me for a Cinderella?"

The St. Louis lady who puts on white kid gloves and then wears seven finger rings over them, hasn't the least idea that she isn't doing her whole duty by society.

"Do you understand the nature of an oath?" a juryman was asked in a St. Louis Court room. "Of course I do," was the reply. "Do you mistake me for a member of the Electoral Commission?"

Retrenchment and reform have begun in Wheatland. It is an actual fact that a family in that town recently borrowed a number of eggs and then borrowed a hen to set on them.

There are lots of men in this country who don't care for money, but they feel just like using a postage stamp over again if the ink has only touched one corner.

"Let me," said Mr. Moody, when he opened in Boston, "let me call your attention to a book called 'The Holy Bible.'" Several of his hearers went home and found they had one.

The Rochester *Democrat* learns that Simon Cameron's defense will be emotional insanity, and the Detroit *Free Press* advises the widow to settle for $7 and a new bonnet.

Sundry old ladies in Detroit report that, from a careful estimate, the average number of Detroit girls who go out each year after autumn leaves is 460; the number who get any leaves is 19; the number who discover young men, and forget all about leaves, is 441.

A visitor at the Exposition, dining at a French resturant, meekly intimated when his bill was presented that his boiled egg contained a chicken. The polite waiter said that he would have the bill corrected, and soon returned with a new bill, upon which the charge of 30 cents for "eggs" had given place to an item of 60 cents for chicken.

All the difference.—"Ah, Sam, so you've been in trouble, eh?" "Yes, Jim, yes." "Well, well, cheer up, man; adversity tries us, and shows up our better qualities. "Ah, but adversity didn't try me; it was Judge Walsh and he showed up my worst qualities."

A Virginia hunter says that he saw about seven hundred thousand ducks settle on a pond. They were wedged closely together. He fired both barrels of his gun into them. They flew away, leaving no dead ones in the water; but, as soon as the flock spread out a little, dead ducks loosened and fell until he picked up enough to fill twenty-nine barrels.

A citizen of Eureka, having occasion to go home rather unexpectedly a night or two since, caught a gentleman acquaintance in the act of kissing his wife. On relating the circumstance to a friend, he was asked if he punished the guilty couple, and replied: "No, not exactly; but they must have seen from the way I slammed the door that I was not satisfied."

It was evening. Three of them were killing a cat. One of them held a lantern, another held the cat, and a third jammed the pistol into the cat's ear, and the one with the lantern was wounded in the arm. The cat left when it saw how matters stood, and that ill-feeling was being engendered.

The assurance of the lightning-rod man was never better illustrated than the other day when he applied to the president of a railway company and wanted to put lightning-rods on all his cars. "Lightning-rods on all our cars?" asked the latter. "Why, certainly." "What in the world do we want them for?" "Because they make good conductors," replied the man as he closed the door hastily behind him.

Roger M. Sherman was arguing a case, and made a point which the Judge did not at once see. "Mr. Sherman," said he, "I would thank you to state the point so that I can understand you." Bowing politely, Sherman replied in his blandest manner, "Your Honor is not probably aware of the task you are imposing on me."

A meek-eyed married man offered as a test at a spiritual seance, that the medium name the articles in his wife's upper bureau drawer. The medium said the spirit would repeat the contents of Webster's Dictionary or any other light task, but that life was too short to attempt the task proposed, and the rash proposer was hustled out of the hall.

Consumptives, Take Notice!

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretentions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show. But the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that almost any case of consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are **Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic**

Vegetine Vegetine

Reliable Evidence.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as if I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE.
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets, Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES Health, Strength, and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears' Building, Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

CHARLESTOWN, March 19, 1869.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for scrofula or cankerous humors or rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier or spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost every thing. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
No. 19 Russell Street.

RECOMMEND IT Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for dyspepsia, kidney complaint and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.

Yours Respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER,
86 Athens street.

**Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is sold by all druggists.**

Ayer's *Hair Vigor,*

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Oct. 13, 1876-1y

MARVINS
STANDARD
FIRE & BURGLAR
SAFES
COUNTER, PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK
SCALES
AGENTS WANTED
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MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.
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March 31, '76-1y.

AGENTS, for best chance in the world coin money address U. S. Safety Pocket C Newark, N. J. Mar 31-4w

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M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 6, 1877-tf

The Columbian Law Docket.

A complete record for the use of attorneys. Conveniently arranged for the docketing of all cases, containing 500 pages, with double Index. This is the most complete book for lawyers that is published.

PRICE, $3.50.

Published by Brockway & Elwell

Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Dec1-tf

BIG

BEST Million Gold Jewelry Combination set. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' jet brooch, jet ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set spiral studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' Parisian diamond pin. The above articles sent, post-paid, for 50 cents, have been retailed for $6. Bankrupt stock and must be sold. "The Boston Globe," speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods, as being honorable in his dealings and reliable in his goods, a recommendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December, 7, 1876.*

POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN AS CASH.

F. STOCKMAN, 27 BOND STREET, New York.

Jan. 5, 1877-3m J W & Co.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE

PRICE OF PAINTS,
OILS,
BRUSHES,
JAPAN DRYER &
PUTTY.

THESE COLORS ARE GROUND IN PURE LINSEED OIL
MONTOUR SLATE PAINT WORKS
TRADE MARK
FREE FROM ACID & ALKALIES.

Strictly PURE WHITE LEAD 11 cents per pound guaranteed equal to any in the market.

MONTOUR WHITE LEAD at 10 cents per pound, equal to any for durability.

MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound, according to color.

MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN 8 cents per pound. The best Fire-Proof Iron Paint in the Market.

MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN dry 2 and 3 cents per pound. According to quantity.

Best Quality of Paint Brushes at low prices.

PURE LINSEED OIL

which we buy in large quantities, direct from the Manufacturer, and offer at the lowest Market price.

BEST JAPAN DRYER.

Acknowledged by all our leading Painters to be best in the Market.

All our goods are guaranteed as represented and our paints to be ground in pure linseed oil, or the money refunded on demand.

Send for sample card and price list with testimonials.

HENRY S. REAY,
Sole Manufacturer.
RUPERT, PA.

May 5, '76.-1y.

PAINTING, GLAZING AND PAPERING.

WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGING

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited

WM. F. BODINE.

March6'74

ALBRECHT & CO.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS.

The ALBRECHT & Co. PIANOS are first-class in every respect, being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.

MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHALK, FRANZ ABT, GUSTAVE SATTER, J. F. HIMMELSBACH, WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER and many other eminent artists, besides being able to refer to thousands of private purchasers, schools, seminaries, societies and teachers.

Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.

For further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,

ALBRECHT & CO.
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1 4, 1876.-1y.

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TERMS: Actual traveling-, boarding-, and other expenses; five dollars a session, for taking the report; and ten cents a folio, (hundred words,) for writing out into long-hand.

Where the matter reported in one day equals or exceeds fifty folios, the five-dollar fee will be remitted, and the transcribing long-hand charged at fifteen cents a folio; but, in all such cases, if fewer than fifty folios are purchased, the five dollars will be charged.

Address.— S. N. Walker, A. M., Court-stenographer, Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

Residence.— Iron street, between Third and Fourth.

Office.— With E. R. Orvis, Esq., Columbian-building; entrance, opposite the east gate to the court-house yard, first door, first door to right.

Office-hour, from twelve to one o'clock.

Feb 18, 1876-1y

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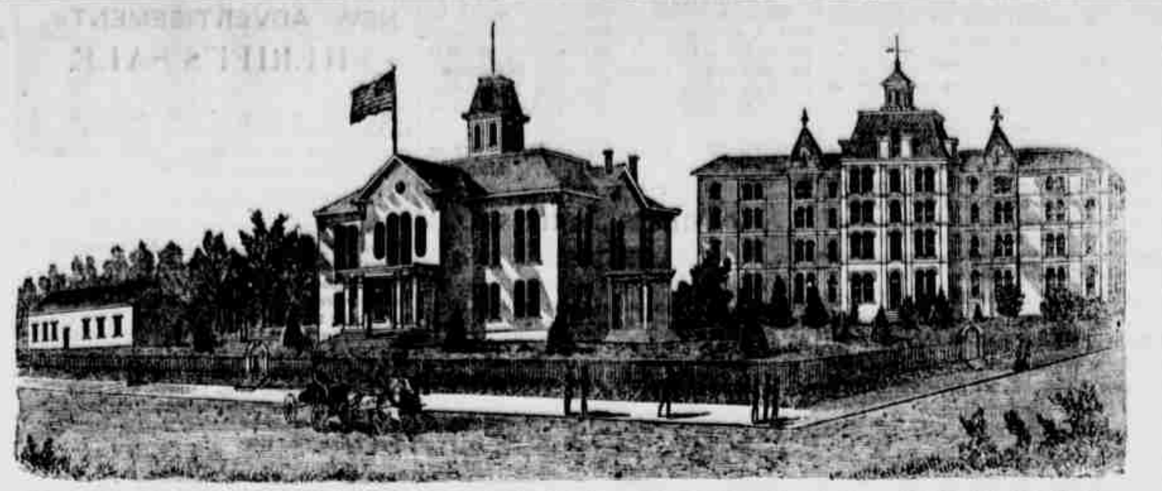
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft, spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.

Sept. 8, '76.-1y

WHOLESALE DRUG EMPORIUM.

Corner Main and Market Street

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been engaged in the

WHOLESALE DRUG

business for the past eight years would call the attention of country dealers to their large and varied stock.

They defy competition by any house in or out of the large cities.

Their stock consists of Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Spices, &c.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

BROWER'S BLOCK.

Where may be found a large stock of Surgical Instruments, Sponges, Chamois, Colognes, Perfumery and in fact everything kept in a well regulated retail Drug Store.

They are also Sole Manufacturers of the celebrate

OIL OF GLADNESS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

MOYER BROS.

May 19, '76.-tf.

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

OF

STANDARD MANUFACTURE

The Largest Assortment!
The Best in quality!
The Lowest in Prices!
The Easiest Terms!

YOU WILL FIND AT

COMER THOMAS' MUSIC STORE,
147 MILL STREET,
DANVILLE, PA.

Dec.1—3m

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy MILLER BROS.'

and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address MILLER BROS, 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio, N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO, 178 Prince street, N. Y. May 12, '76—1y.

CHEMICAL PAINT

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CHEMICAL PAINT

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the bases of rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

Aug 11, '76-6m

GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depositary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.

Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
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2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.

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Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 30 to 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
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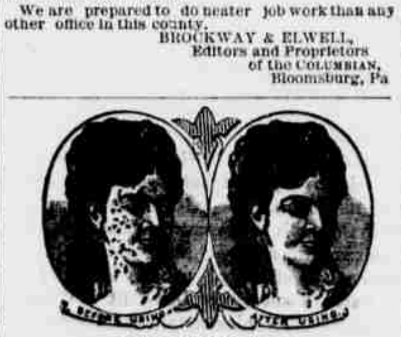
All kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors
of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa



GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap,* which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

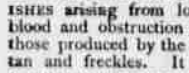
C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited

Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

MORRIS MICHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER, TUNER AND REPAIRER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE.
SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Dec1, '76-1y

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

July 12, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,16 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m, 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Superintendent.

Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 29th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira..........11.50 a.
" Canandaigua... 3.35 p. m
Rochester...... 5.15 "
Niagara......... 9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.80 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3 05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agen
A. J. CASSATT, General Manage

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1876 the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves New York.................. 8.25 p. m
" " " Philadelphia................ 11.55 p. m
" " " Baltimore.................. 9.10 p. m
" " " Harrisburg................. 4.25 a. m
" " " Williamsport............... 8.35 a. m
" " " Lock Haven............... 9.40 a. m
" " " Renovo.................... 11.00 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.................... 7.35 p. m

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.. 7.20 a. m
" " " Baltimore.....
" " " Harrisburg.....10.50 a. m
" " arr. at Williamsport.. 2.20 p. m
" " " Lock Haven... 3.25 p. m
" " " Renovo........ 4.45 p. m
" " " Kane........... 9.20 p. m
" " " Buffalo........

FAST LINE leaves New York....... 8.25 a. m
" " " Philadelphia...... 11 30 a. m
" " " Baltimore......... 11.35 a. m
" " " Harrisburg......... 3.20 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport...... 7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane.................. 6.00 a. m
" " " Renovo................ 10.10 a. m
" " " Lock Haven........... 11..0 a. m
" " " Williamsport........ 12 40 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg........... 4.10 p. m
" " " Philadelphia........ 7.20 p. m
" " " New York.......... 10 15 p. m
" " " Baltimore............. 7.35 p. m
" " " Washington......... 9.07 p. m

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.............................. 11.20 a. m
" " " Renovo........................ 8.35 p. m
" " " Lock Haven................ 9.45 p. m
" " " Williamsport............... 11.15 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg............... 2.45 a. m
" " " Baltimore.................... 7.45 a. m
" " " Philadelphia................ 7.00 a. m
" " " New York.................... 10.05 a. m

FAST LINE leaves Williamsport.................. 12.35 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg................... 4.00 a. m
" " " Baltimore......................... 7.45 a. m
" " " Philadelphia..................... 7.35 a. m
" " " New York......................... 10.25 a. m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. West and Day Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Erie Express West and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East, Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Supt.

Dec. 17, '75—tf

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 05	3 58	9 48	Scranton	9 38	2 20	6 25
8 00	3 51	9 43	Bellevue	9 48	2 25	6 30
7 55	3 49	9 38	Taylorville	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 46	3 42	9 31	Lackawanna	10 00	2 38	6 43
7 40	3 37	9 25	Pittston	10 06	2 46	6 50
7 33	3 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 55
7 27	3 27	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	3 23	9 11	Maltby	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	3 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 15	3 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 17	7 25
7 07	3 12	8 59	Plymouth Junc.	10 32	3 22	7 25
7 03	3 09	8 56	Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	3 04	8 51	Avondale	10 40	3 32	7 48
6 54	3 01	8 48	Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7 53
6 45	2 54	8 41	Hunlock's Creek	10 52	3 45	8 05
6 30	2 42	8 30	Shickshinny	11 05	4 00	8 25
6 15	2 30	8 19	Hick's Ferry	11 17	4 15	8 45
6 09	2 25	8 14	Beach Haven	11 23	4 21	8 55
6 02	2 19	8 08	Berwick	11 31	4 29	9 05
5 55	2 13	8 02	Briar Creek	11 36	4 37	6 50
5 52	2 10	7 58	Willow Grove	11 39	4 41	6 55
5 48	2 16	7 54	Lime Ridge	11 43	4 46	7 20
5 40	1 58	7 46	Espy	11 51	4 55	7 08
5 34	1 53	7 40	Bloomsburg	11 57	5 12	7 40
5 28	1 48	7 35	Rupert	12 2	5 08	7 45
5 23	1 43	7 30	Catawissa Bridge	12 07	5 14	7 52
5 20	1 40	7 26	Clark's Switch	12 10	5 20	8 56
5 13	1 28	7 11	Danville	12 25	5 38	8 25
4 55	1 19	7 04	Chulasky	12 32	5 47	8 40
4 50	1 15	7 0	Cameron	12 36	5 52	8 47
4 35	1 00	6 45	Northumberland	12 51	6 10	9 15
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Scranton, Dec. 10, 1875.

WILLIAMSPORT

BOOTS.

HAVE OUR NAME STAMPED ON THE BOTTOM

AND

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

NONE GENUINE WIT

Our Goods can be ha every town in the Cou.

J. E. DAYTO CO.
Willi rt, Pa.

Sept. 29, '76-6m.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GRO
N. E. Corner S. Second and A

Dealers

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, S
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SO
Orders will rece prompt at